The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,428—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th Aug.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews	11th Aug.
DECCAN	3429	600	J. B. Chapman	25th „
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	W M. Robbie	22nd „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do..... 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
„	..II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130
„	..II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

[illegible] Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. [illegible] to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

[illegible]ay, July 3, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.—WATER-PROOF CORK MATTRESSES.—Rs. 18.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

CAPTAIN HAYES' HORSEMAN'S KNIFE.—"Unquestionably the most perfect Horseman's Knife ever turned out."—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*—Rs. 15.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

ETCHING MATERIALS, with Press, complete in box.—Rs. 110.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

MACKINNON STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.—Rs. 12, Rs. 13, Rs. 14, Rs. 15.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

STYLOGRAPHIC PENS by Bradbury and Wilkinson.—Rs. 9 and Rs. 10.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

CLIMAX DATER, with Patent rubber-faced types.—Rs. 10.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

RUBBER TYPES, METAL BODIED, set in box with type holder, pad and ink, complete. —Rs. 7-8.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite University Tower.

COFFEE AND CINCHONA ESTATE TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

CUSROO ESTATE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing. 42,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 years old and ready for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yellamulla Deshom of the Nembalakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla, Piria Shola and Ouchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its situation, manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for investment. Apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have this day acquired the good-will of the firm of RAMSAY & Co., and shall continue to carry on the business under the style and title of RAMSAY & Co., in the premises on the ground floor of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s office, No. 7, Rampart-row. A large and choice selection of

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description,
PROVISIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
TRAVELLERS REQUISITES,
Always kept in Stock.

N. B.—We continue to be retail agents for sale of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s well known brands of Wines and Spirits.

ADERJEE DORABJEE & RUTTONJEE DORABJEE.
Bombay, 1st August, 1882.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, at 4-30 p. m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1882, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1882.
2. To sanction th[illegible]ayment of a Dividend.
3. To tran[illegible]her business the Chairman may bring before the [illegible]

Bomb[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 13th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE

BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

		Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

		Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs.	3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	„	4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"	„	4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

		Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size	„	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876;
PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

		Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Re.	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes		1 0
"Exelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100		2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
„	„ 250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	.. „ 100	1	12
„	„ 250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	.. „ 100	1	12
„	„ 250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	.. „ 100	2	0
„	„ 250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	.. „ 100	2	0
„	„ 250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	.. „ 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	.. „ 100	2	4
„	„ 250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	.. „ 100	3	0

[illegible]R & COMPANY, Ld.,
[illegible]BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

NO APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the PATRIOTIC FUND which may be received after the 15th September, 1882, will be considered.

By order of the Central Committee,
W. J. B. BIRD,
Honorary Secretary.
Simla, 4th August, 1882.

WITH reference to the advertisement which appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, I hereby notify that I am the SENIOR PARTNER of the firm of PESTONJEE BROS., and that the JUNIOR PARTNER, FARDOONJEE CURSETJEE PAVRI, was in only charge of the Bombay firm during my absence. The second mentioned NASSERWANJEE PESTONJEE was only a paid clerk of the firm, and has nothing whatever to do with the business. As the partnership accounts are being overhauled with a view to dissolution of partnership I hereby give notice that amounts due to the firm of PESTONJEE BROS. be NOT PAID to anybody without my consent. Any person doing so will pay at his own risk and concern.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE VACHA,
Senior Partner, Pestonjee Brothers & Co.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited, in VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

THE creditors of the abovenamed company are required, on or before the 10th day of September next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claim, and the names and addresses of their attornies, if any, to Mr. GOCULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS, the Liquidator of the said company, at his address No. 2, Hornby Row, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator to come in and prove their said debts or claims either in person or by their attorneys, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1882.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

NOW READY, SIXTH EDITION.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,

ACT X OF 1882 AND RULES OF PRACTICE Relating to Procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India, with Notes and an Appendix containg the General Clauses Act, the Indian Oaths Act, the Evidence Act, the Evidence Act Amendment Act, the Prisoners Testimony Act, the Cantonments Act, the Act for the Regulation of Police, European Vagrancy Act, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, the Whipping Act, the Reformatory Schools Act, the Prisoners' Act, the Destruction of Records Act, High Court Rules for Destruction of Criminal Records.

BY H. T. PRINCEP,
BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE,
PRICE Rs. 16, POSTAGE As. 12.

BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS,
12, Government Place, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 24 ft. long and 7ft. 4 in. in diameter, with double flues and mountings complete, by BENJAMIN HICKS.

1 FIVE-TON STEAM CRANE, Taylor's Patent, made to travel by steam.
1 THREE-TON STEAM CRANE, by CHAPLIN.
1 CARD-GRINDING MACHINE, by PARR CURTIS.
1 14-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 8 ft. driving wheel, 12 inches on the face for strap.
Two pairs of 3 ft. 6 in. French Bur Stones by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH.
1 14-H.P. PORTABLE ENGINE.
1 14-H.P. BOILER with mountings complete.
1 6-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and BOILER.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL ENGINE and BOILER.
One pair of Nasmyth patent high and low pressure HORIZONTAL ENGINES, 45 H.P., four cylinders, 20 inch dia. 24 in. stroke, complete with Pumps.
One NASMYTH COTTON PRESS with two 11 inch dia. rams complete.
About 25 tons of ENGLISH POCKET PIPES, 20 inch dia.
A number of WEAVING LOOMS.

For particulars apply to
T. SUGDEN, Engineer,
Near Sassoon Mill, Tank Bunder, Bombay.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Malabr Hill, nearly opposite the Hon. Justice Bailey's Bungalow; furnished rent Rs. 150, and unfurnished rent Rs. 125. It commands a very good view of the sea and has a large compound neatly laid out. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, two beautiful FLOORS in Rampart Row, could be used as offices and residences. Rent Rs. 150 each; lately painted, colour-washed and put into thorough repairs. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Wilderness Mount, lately vacated by E. Fulton, Esquire, C. S., and formerly in the occupation of Mr. Mathew of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. for years together. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street.

TO LET, a very desirable OFFICE, for Rs. 40, in Meadow-street. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow-street.

POONA SEASON.

VISITORS
TO POONA

DURING the Season will oblige us by calling at our Branch Establishment

FOR

BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS, &c.,
Of which we keep a large and varied Stock.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
POONA—East-street.
BOMBAY—Meadow-street, Fort.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—DR. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ABEL'S PETROLEUM TESTING APPARATUS

AS described in the Petroleum Act of 1881. Complete in case.

Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' PORT.

KINLOCH'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
Per dozen
Quarts, Rs. 30. Pints, Rs. 16.

AFTER many years' experience this is prescribed by Medical Men as the best Invalids' Wine in the Market.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.
GENERAL PRICE LIST IN THE PRESS.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION

THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, MEDICINE CHESTS, AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HATS, HELMETS, TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, AND TOBACCONIST'S SUNDRIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
GAMES, GYMKHANA KIT, SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HORSE AND STABLE GEAR, WHIPS, VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICINES

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, AND HALL-MARKED SILVER GOODS.
(To the Profession and Trade only.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S WHOLESALE PRICED LIST OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR TABLE-LINEN.

BEST IRISH MANUFACTURE.

	Rs. a.
Best double Damask, cut by the yard to suit any size Table, most useful for Messes, &c., neat	7 0
centres with handsome borders, per yard	8 0

		Rs. a.
Table Napkins to match cloths, in several qualities—		
23 by 23 per doz.	at Rs. 10 and	12 8
26 by 26 do.	at Rs. 13 0, 16 0 and	20 0
D'Oyleys Fringed		9 0

TOWELS FOR BATH AND GENERAL USE.

	Doz. Rs. a.
Fine White Honeycomb, Strong and Durable	10 0
Extra Large	15 0
White Linen Damask	10 0
White Huckaback, fine, thin and very soft	24 0

	Doz. Rs. a.
White Cotton Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
Extra Large	30 0
White Cotton Turkish Bath Blankets, each	6 0
Brown Linen Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
Extra Large	30 0

CASH'S PATENT ROUGH TOWELS, each Rs. 3-4.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-money.

13, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { Opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS, &c.

ASQUITH & LORD

HAVE a very fine stock of these useful Travelling Requisites of the finest qualities at moderate prices.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash. Rs.	a.
The District Rug, very useful		18	0
Fine Austrian Rugs, soft and light, very bright and pretty colours		22	0
The Sandringham Rug		36	0
Scotch Mauds, plain mixtures, &c.	from	27	0
	to...	35	0
Shepherd's Checks, different sizes	from	27	0
	to...	42	0
Tartan Clans, very choice	from	45	0
Fine White Witney Blankets	per pair	25	0
Superfine do. do.	„	30	0
Extra large, the best	„	34	0
Crib Blankets	„	11	8
Scarlet Blankets, full size	„	23	0
Do. extra large	„	30	0

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

COURT & CO.,
10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY.

"ECONOMICAL" TABLE CUTLERY WITH BALANCE HANDLES.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the Tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLOURING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 15 0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair	Rs. 6 0
Meat Carvers, per pair	„ 7 0	Table Steels, each	„ 1 8

"RIVETED" THROUGH, IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

In this Cutlery, the method of securing adopted is very simple but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 25 0	Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair	Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives „	„ 20 0		
Game Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair.	„ 7 8	Table Steels, each	„ 2 8

PATENT SECURE IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang* or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz...	Rs. 30 0	Game or Poultry Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair	Rs. 8 0
Dessert Knives	„ 25 0		
Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair.	„ 8 0	Table Steels, each	„ 2 4

PRESENTS SUITABLE FOR MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork, and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork, with ivory handles, solid silver ferules, and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in velvet lined Morocco case ... The set complete, Rs. 70

The same as above with buckhorn handles, complete in velvet lined case ... The set complete, Rs. 50

The above cutlery is of the best quality, supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers, and Howson, Sheffield.

COURT & CO., 10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	„ 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	„ 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	„ 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATEST TESTIMONIALS ON MAJU AND CO.'S TEAS.

THE PRESIDENT MESS COMMITTEE, 5th N. Light Infy., has much pleasure in testifying to the EXCELLENT QUALITY of the TEA supplied to the Mess by Messrs. MAJU & CO. of Bombay.—Deesa, 19th June, 1882.

From SURGEON-MAJOR S. O'B. BANKS, F.R.C.S., I.M.D.

Dear Sir,—I consider your TEA EXCELLENT.—22nd June, 1882.

From a POLITICAL OFFICER of the Bo. S. C.

I have dealt with Messrs. MAJU & Co. for TWO YEARS. The Tea with which they have supplied me has always been of a VERY GOOD QUALITY and SUPERIOR to any that I have obtained from OTHER DEALERS in India.—25th June, 1882.

From a WELL-KNOWN PROFESSIONAL.

Dear Sir,—Your Orange Pekoe is a VERY FINE FLAVOURED TEA.—27th June, 1882.

MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, the *largest, best* and *cheapest* in India, has JUST BEEN REPLENISHED with a choice selection of Teas of the SPRING CROP from the best Plantation (*Colonel Hawes' Monsimbul Estate*) in Kangra Valley. These unexcelled Teas in AROMA, FLAVOUR and QUALITY are INFINITELY SUPERIOR to those of FOREGONE SEASONS. They are supplied to MESSES, CLUBS, &c., and to MEMBERS of CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICES all over India. Upwards of 15,000 lbs. of CHOICEST TEAS in stock. Sold in 1 lb. patent tin canisters. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT TRADE-MARK ON LABELS. Price Lists sent free on applying to

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

"Boon to Sportsmen."
"Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."
"Most satisfactory."
"Economical."
"Unparalleled."
"Admirable."

Such are the terms in which its virtues are expressed. Testimonials may be seen.

Per tin, As. 12, Re. 1-6, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE following will be found invaluable to those proceeding with the Expedition. They afford most grateful protection against the glare, dust and insects:—

	Rs. a.
SMOKE-COLOURED GLASS GOGGLES with Gauze Sides and Elastic Cords	2 0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED Spoon-shape GLASSES, in Blue Steel Frames...	4 0
BLUE or NEUTRAL TINT Spoon-shape GLASSES of cheaper make	2 8
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED Horse-shoe GLASSES, with sides, in Blue Steel Frames	5 0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED RAILWAY GLASSES, with Gauze Sides, in Blue Steel Frames	6 8
PINCE-NEZ and SPECTACLES for long, short or stigmatic sight, with Smoke-coloured or Faint Blue Lenses, in Nickel-plated frames	5 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,

Containing the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine,
An invaluable remedy for general debility.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row Bombay.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs. a.
Soda Water	per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water	„	1 0
Seltzer Water	„	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade	„	1 0
Ginger Ale	„	1 8
Raspberryade	„	1 0
Aërated Water	„	0 12
Potash Water	„	0 12
Lithia Water	„	1 8
Vichy Water	„	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S "LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST ON HAND.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS,
1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.
A few paces' walk from the *Times of India* Office.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF 2,000 CAMEL SULLEETAHS AND 3,000 ROPES LOADING.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz. 2½ per cent., in Treasury Receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

T. TEED, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, annas 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES (Genuine).—Hand, Rs. 55; Treadle, Rs. 70; Hand and Treadle, Rs. 75, complete in cases with parts, &c. Covers, Rs. 8 extra. NOTE ADDRESS.—H. A. GEYER and Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED, where we are not represented. Singer's are the best machines for the dealers to handle. They possess the greatest number of desirable features not to be found in any competing machine. Apply for particulars, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a teak-built BOAT, complete. Apply to JAMSETJEE COWASJEE, No. 1, Nesbit-lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, dark iron grey ARAB, 14-1, 7 years, clever hunter and hack, property of C. S. LYON, Esq., left for England. Price Rs. 500. Apply to A. W. LYON, Esq., Hillside, Malabar Hill.

MILL MANAGER requires SITUATION, thorough knowledge in all departments of Carding, Spinning and Weaving, has held important situation in several of the largest Mills in Bombay for the last 12 years, highest references. Apply B. CROASDALE, care of Scott & Co., Rampart-row.

RS. 300 LOAN WANTED, repayable Rs. 30 per month with interest. Apply "G. M.," office of this paper.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay

JUST unpacked, FRESH, DESSERT and FANCY BISCUITS.—BARTON & Co., GENERAL AND WINE MERCHANTS, CHURCH GATE-STREET.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, roofs, and bridges, manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank-bunder.

SIGNOR CARLO DACOSTA from Tuscany (Italy) is prepared to give LESSONS in Italian and French. Terms moderate. 16, Marine-street, Fort.

A NEW consignment of Japanese and Chinese curiosities of best and unrivalled workmanship. A Messrs. GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

COMPOUNDER.—Wanted, an experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Limited, Fort Establishment.

WANTED, a SALESMAN who has had experience of Indent business.—Apply to EWART LATHAM and Co.

TO REGIMENTS GOING TO EGYPT.—WANTED, a good BILLIARD TABLE.—Apply United Service Club, BARU, Simla.

NOOR MAHOMED, 34, Meadow-street, opposite Nansee Khyraz & Co. Undress Volunteer Uniform, Shoulder Card included, Rs. 5-8 per suit.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, best RATTAN MATTING, CHAIRS, TIFFIN BASKETS, TUMBLER COOLERS, and COVERS. Apply to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a Second Writer for the Office of the Director of Transport, Egypt Expeditionary Force. Pay, Rs. 60. No extras. Apply to Director of Transport, E. E. FORCE, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—JEYAICH MIXTURE, Re. 1-2 per lb. Sole Agent, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TILE Co., Limited.

THE SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on the 12th instant.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

THE FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late THOMAS ORMISTON, Esquire, C. I. E., Mem. Inst. C. E., are INVITED to MEET in the SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER HALL of the University of Bombay (with the kind permission of the SYNDICATE), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock p.m. (Bombay Time), with a view to adopt measures to commemorate the important services he rendered to this city, to appoint a Committee, and to raise subscriptions to carry out this object.

JOHN FLEMING, Chairman
of the preliminary Meeting.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1882.

PESTONJEE BROTHERS & CO.

NOTICE is given to the public that on the 1st day of May, 1882, the PARTNERSHIP between the undersigned and DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE VACHA, which was carried on under the name and style of PESTONJEE BROTHERS & Co., has been dissolved, and from that date the interest of the said DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE VACHA in the said partnership has ceased.

FURDOONJEE CURSETJEE.
NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE.
Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement[illegible] accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in [illegible] of Mr. CHARLES DOUGLAS and Mr. DI[illegible] MANOCKJEE PETIT, who retire by rotation[illegible] eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditor for the ensuing yea[illegible] their remuneration.

By order of the Board of [illegible]
M[illegible]
Bombay, 12th July, 1882. Secreta[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

THE dullness prevailing here in every branch of trade has been intensified to-day by the departure and arrival of the English mails.

No commercial telegrams have come to hand during the day through Reuter's agency from either London or Liverpool, and New York advices of yesterday's date report little change in Cotton, Mid-Uplands on the spot being still quoted at 13 1-16, but futures are two points lower, and are quoted at 11·70, against 11·72 in Saturday's telegram.

EXCHANGE.—With the exception of a few purchases for remittance by the mail and about half a lakh of Telegraphic at 1s. 8d., the business transacted to-day has been on a very small scale, and rates are weak. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 8d.	per rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight	..1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	..2·13½	,,

On Calcutta we quote 100 1-16 for demand, and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight drafts.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady at Rs. 100 5-16 for Fours and 107½ for Four-and-a-half per cents.

SHARES.—The market has been firm, and mill shares have again been in good demand at hardening rates. Press companies' shares have also attracted some attention. In miscellaneous shares Bombay Saw Mills have advanced to Rs. 500, and Kemp and Company to Rs. 104 per share.

COTTON.—Business is quite at a stand-still, and in the absence of advices from home prices are as last quoted. The receipts from up-country yesterday amounted to 1,196 bales, making a total of 3,808 bales for three days.

In SEEDS and WHEAT there is next to nothing doing, and arrivals from up-country continue on a very small scale.

FREIGHTS.—The only available tonnage for exporters is by the mail-steamers, and by these 40s. per ton is the rate for London for this month's shipment. The nominal quotations are :—

Liverpool, via Canal......	37s. 6d. per ton,	Cotton.
Do. do.	35s. do.	Wheat.
London do.	40s. do.	Seeds.
Trieste & Venice, via Canal ..	Rs. 22-8.	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Boskenna Bay, 1,500 tons, Captain C. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (6th July), with a cargo of 2,255 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's. steamer Aglaja, 1,372 tons Captain B. Crillanovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. John S. Gray, Mr. R. Hopper, Mr. R. J. Pinder, Mrs. Fernandez, and 6 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain T. Davison, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Jewandass Khimjee, Mr. H. Knight, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Rees, Mr. Randall, Mr. Hoyes, and six deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
7	Punjaub (s)............	Davison	Bussorah, July 25.
8	Ganges (s)	Andrews	London, July 12.
	Boskenna Bay(s)..	Powell........	Cardiff, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Malwa (s)	Atkinson ...	Trieste, &c.
	I.G. Tenasserim(s)	Creagh......	Egypt.
	Aglaja(s)............	Crillanvich..	Trieste, &c.
	Dryburgh Abbey(s)	Horton.........	Egypt.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
3 Governor (s) .... Valiant ....Liverpool, June 28.
Tantallon Castle..Gylleucreutz.Cape Town, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3.—Steamer Maharaja. Ship Brenhilda. Barque Prince Eugenie.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—2,027 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerda; 75 crates empty soda-water bottles and 12 crates earthenware, Sallay Mahamed Fazull; 2 cases plate glass, J. C. Jehanghier; 300 boxes tinned plates, Rajaram Tyebjee; 500 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

th Leaven (s)—80 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co. (s)—1 cask whiskey, Rogers and Co. —4 boxes gold bars (Rs. 2,45,536), The Hongkong Bank. 10 cases tobacco, Syed Hajeezoola [illegible]

TRIESTE.

ll Brandenburg and Co. [illegible] Noorbhoy; 12 Son.

[illegible]

Arm Heos Wistow Hal 1 cask glass [illegible]

Pekin (s)—15 cases whiske [illegible]
Dryburg Abbey (s)—5 case [illegible] Khaki; 4 cases sheet glass, [illegible]
Penthiselia (s)—25 cases gin, Dhunje [illegible]

FROM TRIESTE.

Bokhara (s)—85 cases eau-de-cologne, Volkart [illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 12 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Aglaja (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa (s)—400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Aglaja (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Aglaja (s)—6 bundles woool shawls, Aga Syed Mi[illegible]

FOR LONDON.

Malwa (s)—1 case shawls, Framjee Eduljee Damar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Lyons, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Poona.
Ronpell, Capt., E. Y. Regt., on duty, from Poona.
Sladen, Lieut., E. Y. Regt., on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 7.

Moore, Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from Simla.
Macnaghten, Lieut.-Col., 2nd L. Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Saunders, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Stavely, Lieut. Col., R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Grierson, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Simla.
Wace, Major, R. A., on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 8.

Sykes, Surg., on duty, from Lucknow.
Steele, Lieut., E. Y. Regt., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Sykes, Surg., on duty, to Egypt.
Tanner, Lieut., R. E., on leave, to England.
Luckhardt, Lieut.-Col., Comst. Dept., on duty, to Egypt.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, August 9.

There will be parade in the Town Hall this day (Wednesday), the 9th inst., at 9 p. m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

There will be drill every morning until further orders, at the Head-quarters at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time).

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 5.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. E. C. Barret, Asst. Supt. 2nd Grade, having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Asst. Supt., 1st Grade, with effect from 24th July.
The following reversion takes effect from the
e date :—Captain G. W. Martin, Offg. Asst.
t., 1st Grade, to revert to his offg. appointment
Supt. 2nd Grade.
of Ass

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

. Horsley, an Asst. Supdt. of the 1st
Mr. C. owed furlough for two years with effect
Grade, is al July.
from the 14th OR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.
AGENT, GOVERN ut. Col. H. M. Buller, Comdt.,
Capt. and Bt. L rse, and Pol. Asst. Goona, is
1st Regt., C. I. H rivilege leave from the 15th
granted sixty days'
August to 14th Octobe OF AJMIR-MERWARA.
CHIEF COMMISSIONE S., and Mr. J. R. Fitz-
Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C. livered over and receiv-
gerald, C. S., respectively, st. Comr., Ajmir on
ed charge of the Office of or J. H. Newman,
7th July.
Surg. J. Crofts and Surg. Ma d charge of the
respectively, made over and receiv Jail, Ajmir, on
office of Civil Surgeon and Supdt. o
9th July. rence, C. S.,
Rae Bishen Sarup and Mr. W. R. La the Office
respectively, made over and received of
of Asst. Comsr., Merwara, on 7th July.
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS. Pun-
Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, Dist. Traffic Supdt. raffic
jab N. S. Ry., will carry on the duties of T n,
Supdt. Punjab N. S. Ry., in addition to his o
during the absence on privilege leave of the Traff
Supdt., Mr. P. D. Barclay.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-West Provinces Gazette*, Aug. 1.)

Mr. T. Benson, Jt. Magis, 2nd Grade, Allahabad, privilege leave for 24 days, from 2nd Aug.

The services of Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S., Asst. Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. P. and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Three months' leave of absence is granted to Lieut. J. H. Harrison, R. E., 1st Asst. Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, to study the native language.

Mr. P. C. Augier is appointed Dist. Engr., Moradabad, on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem, as a temporary arrangement for 12 months, from the date on which he relieves Mr. W. E. Meares, Exe. Engr., th Grade, of the charge of the Public Works under ntrol of the Moradabad Dist Committee.

r. J. D. Gash is appointed Dist. Engr., Sharanpur, salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, as a temporary ement for 12 months, from the date on which ves Mr. H. C. E. Vernon, Exec. Engr., 4th porary rank), of the charge of the Public der the control of the Saharanpur Dist. [illegible]

Mr. W. E. Meares, Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, Dist. Engr., Moradabad Dist., is transfered to the Allahabad Revenue Div., and appointed as Dist. Engr., Allahabad Dist, vice Mr. G. R. Bird, transferred to the charge of the Jhansi Provincial Div.

Mr. G. R. Bird., Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, is transferred from the charge of the Allahabad Dist, and posted to the charge of the Jhansi Div. Provincial Works.

Mr. G. A. Cambell, Exec. Engr., 4th Grade (temporary rank), will, on relief by Mr. Bird, revert to his substantive employment in the Meerut Provincial Div.

Mr. H. C. E. Vernon, Exec. Engr., 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the charge of the Saharanpur Dist. and appointed to officiate in charge of the Meerut Div. Provincial Works, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Alexander, Exec. Engr., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. R. P. Atkinson, Assist Engr. 1st Grade, is promoted to Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, vice Maj. J. H. Western, R. E., appointed to officiate as a Supdtg. Engr., in the Punjab, from 12th June.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
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[illegible]IC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible] NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS [illegible]S. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHEN-[illegible]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

[illegible] SOUZA—PIRONTI—July 20, at the Palazzo [illegible]eo, Chiaia, Naples, and afterwards by the Very [illegible]ther Bartolomeo Torrente, at the R. C. Parish Ch[illegible] "The Ascension," M. de Lima e Souza, Esq., of Bombay, to Marietta Alfonsina, daughter of Cavalier Francesco Pironti, retired Colonel of the Italian Army. No cards.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ELPHINSTON—August 7, at Frere Hall, Poona, the wife of John Elphinston, C. S., of a son.
VERNON—August 7, the wife of C. Vernon, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BARING—July 28, at Menali, Kulu, the wife of the Revd. F. H. Baring.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1882.

THE question of Turkish intervention in Egypt is not yet finally laid. The Sultan's representative at the Conference, on Monday, informed that body that the Porte "accepts unreservedly" the invitation to send troops to Egypt, with the stipulation that the occupation should last only three months, and that all the expenses are to be borne by the unhappy Egyptians. By way, no doubt, of soothing England, it was added that the Porte has "prepared" a proclamation against Arabi. The object of all this is evident; the Sultan desires to act as the mandatory of Europe, ignoring England's action in the matter. Doubtless by way of counter-declaration, Sir Charles Dilke the same evening announced in the House of Commons that there was no reason to believe that the Conference would interfere with England's military action in Egypt. And he stated that wherever our occupation extended the Khedive's flag would be flown. With a view, apparently, to suggest a sort of safety-valve for the Turks, Lord Dufferin has been directed to consent to "temporary" arrangements for the security of the still unmenaced Canal. It is by this time sufficiently evident that Arabi Pasha and his colleagues fully realise the political importance of respecting the Suez Canal, and that no danger is to be apprehended there, unless indeed the military operations undertaken on that side with forces wholly inadequate to resist a well-directed attack from the Egyptians, should bring about a catastrophe which there is now no reason to anticipate in the ordinary course of events. The invitation to the Turks to take part in the guarding of the Canal is therefore quite unnecessary. It is highly advisable, since we have undertaken to deal with Egypt by force of arms, that we should ourselves carry the task through to a successful issue. Turkey is not likely to force a quarrel on us if we insist upon her keeping her hands off Egypt. The hesitation shown in her sending the troops taken on board her transports at Salonica to Crete instead of to Alexandria, is in itself evidence of a degree of prudence which may be taken as a guarantee against a collision, if we act in this matter according to the obvious dictates of sound policy.

WHATEVER other shortcomings may be laid to its charge, the Government of India is not open to the reproach of neglecting the important duty of aiding in the development of the material resources of India. Our correspondent at Simla telegraphed to us a day or two since the views and intentions of the Supreme Government in regard to the encouragement of the iron industry. The Government holds that the Indian iron-mines are adequate to the supply of ore for cast-iron, wrought-iron, and steel, and that the quantities required can be produced at remunerative prices on a strictly commercial basis. Indian iron ore is generally very pure, and where it is otherwise, recently invented processes furnish the means of eliminating the impurities. The Government does not propose to undertake the manufacture of iron, but it believes that if the facts become sufficiently known to the moneyed classes in India and in England, the necessary capital will be forthcoming to establish works in four different districts in India. It is, indeed, self-evident that if all India is to be supplied with iron in its various forms from her own resources, the distances to be traversed preclude the possibility of the supply coming from one district only. The cost of carriage to the remoter districts would render it cheaper to go on importing as heretofore from England. The four groups of iron-works which the Government is of opinion ought to be established could belong to one company or to several, as might appear convenient. It is intimated that the Government will give reasonable patronage to the young industry, and the form that patronage will probably take may be understood from the statement of what the Government is prepared to do in regard to the Bengal Iron-works. It will be remembered that those works, having got into serious difficulties after the expenditure of much capital, were purchased by the State for rather less than four lakhs and a half—about a third of the capital invested in bringing them to their present state. It was at the time suggested that if the State would do in regard to it what it now declares itself ready to do—namely, agree to take a certain quantity of the outturn for a series of years at a stated charge which would leave a reasonable margin of profit—the company would have been able to tide over its difficulties, which arose in great part from the want of working capital. A Government contract extending over a few years would have given confidence to investors, and the required capital would have been soon forthcoming. But either from a too strict regard for the abstract principles of political economy, or perhaps from a doubt as to the skill and practical experience of the company, Government declined to aid it in the manner proposed, and instead took over the whole concern at a price which was the best the company could get under the circumstances, but was admittedly far below its real value. The Government now show that in dealing with the Bengal Iron-works Company solely on the footing of a buyer dealing with a seller and making the best bargain possible, there was no desire to make an unworthy profit out of the transaction. It is announced that the works will be re-transferred for the sum actually paid for them, plus any sum since laid out, to any parties who can show that they possess the requisite skill and resources to carry on the manufacture of iron and steel on a scale sufficient to meet all requirements within a reasonable distance of the works. And further the Government will bind itself to take annually for ten years a quantity of the company's manufactures proportionate to the average requirements of the railways and public works north and east of the East India Railway from Calcutta to Mogul Serai. This arrangement would give the company a virtual monopoly of the supply over the whole of that part of India north and east of a line drawn from Calcutta to near Allahabad. The price to be paid for the quantity taken is to be subject to previous arrangement. There is here sufficient to tempt the most cautious capitalists, if English iron and steel-masters of experience and energy come forward to take advantage of the offer made.

Another matter of scarcely less importance than that of encouraging the supply of iron and steel from the internal resources of India, is the utilisation of the water power which exists in certain districts in immense volume. The deficiency of fuel in India is a great drawback in all undertakings having for their object the development of manufacturing industry in this country. Every ton of coals that is used to turn the machinery of the mills in Bombay is brought from England or Australia, and the Bombay mill-owners are handicapped in the competition with the mill-owners of Lancashire by having to pay fully three times the price which the Lancashire mills have to pay for coal. In addition to this considerable disadvantage, there is the further one that by the time the coals have arrived after a sea-voyage of six thousand miles, they are no longer equal in quality to the coals used in English furnaces. A greater quantity has therefore to be used, and this is, of course, a further expense from which the English mill-owner is exempt. Under these circumstances it has long been felt that it is most desirable to turn to account the abundant water power which now runs idly to the sea. The Government of India and many of the local Governments have shown themselves fully alive to the importance of inducing capitalists to utilise the water power which exists on all hands. There have been, however, great practical difficulties in the way. During the rains the water rush is often so tremendous in its volume that any works erected would almost infallibly be swept away by its force. During the dry weather the streams unless bunded would not supply sufficient motive power for works of any extent. In regard to the former category of difficulties, it is obvious that where rivers rise in their beds from sixty to eighty feet in the course of a few hours, no works placed at their ordinary level could escape destruction; and works placed, like the bridges on the B. B. and C. I. Railway over the rivers which intersect that line, at a height of some ninety feet above the ordinary level of the water, might as well be up in a balloon altogether. It is possible, however, in certain situations, which are unhappily only too few, to obviate the danger arising from the liability of sudden floods by cutting a canal parallel to the river, and thus dividing the force of the stream. It is not always possible to prevent the flood from proving as destructive on the canal as on the river; this can only be done where the nature of the ground is favourable. We are informed that practically there are not more than half a dozen spots in India where works of the required conditions can be constructed without an outlay which would render them unremunerative. The chief of the few favourable localities known is that near the falls of the Nerbudda near Jubbulpore. The enormous masses of water passing over those falls would suffice to drive all the mills of Bombay if they could be got thoroughly under control. But this is not possible. It happens, however, that owing to the lie of the ground a certain proportion of the water could be drawn off from the river through a short tunnel at a point above the falls, and thence carried by a canal parallel to the river to a point below the falls. The tunnel would exclude from the canal any quantity of water which might prove dangerous, no matter to what height the river might rise. An enterprising Bombay capitalist, Mr. J. N. Tata, being the director of large mills at Nagpore, directed his attention to this source of motive power some three years ago. He took an eminent English hydraulic engineer to the spot, and he ascertained by careful survey that although the risks attending any ordinary works erected on the river itself would be too great to be encountered, yet at a considerable outlay works involving a mile and a half of cuttings through solid rock, could be constructed which would utilise a considerable amount of the water power without danger of a catastrophe. This opinion coinciding with his own, Mr. Tata made an application to the Government of the Central Provinces for a concession to enable him to utilise the water power available on the portion of the river from a point about six hundred yards above the falls to a certain point below them, and he offered to pay an annual rent or royalty to the Government for the privilege. The banks of the river thereabouts are mere jungle, and are not at present turned to any account. The Chief Commissioner showed himself fully alive to the advantages of a large manufacturing industry being established in the Central Provinces, knowing well how important it would be to provide the population with a means of living independent of agriculture. But he declared that it was not within his power to make the concession asked for, because every owner of land abutting on the river had a right to the use of the water for the purposes of a manufactory situated on his land, subject to the proviso that he did not cause material damage to other riparian owners. The Government, he stated, had no power of dealing with the water, except in so far as it was bound to see that there was no material alteration in the flow of the river.

It thus appeared that the wild and well-nigh desert banks of the river belonged to individuals, over whose abstract but wholly unused and useless rights to the mass of water flowing past, Government had no sort of authority. It turned out that the land was in the hands of a zemindar who was the representative of a temple not situated in that locality. Consequently the land was capable of becoming temple land if the exigencies of business required it. The zemindar, when negotiations were opened with him, put down the annual receipts from the land at Rs. 100 per annum, and agreed to sell it if he were paid a sum which would represent an income of two hundred rupees. This proposal was agreed to, with, perhaps, imprudent facility. Forthwith the zemindar remembered that the land belonged to a temple, and that probably the mill-wheels would prove fatal to the lives of fish, which would be a great sin. He could not therefore sell the land at the price agreed to. Gods and little fishes had to be considered. An offer of four hundred rupees a year, however, tempted him, and he again agreed to sell; but advisers came about him, who represented, first, that it would be a great sin and scandal if fish were to come to grief on temple lands, and next, that it was foolish to sell the land for four hundred rupees a year, when evidently great Bombay capitalists were going to make crores out of it. The best way was not to sell the land at all. For a moment the zemindar appeared to think five hundred rupees a year would reconcile the interests of religion with the possible danger to stray fish, but his advisers have induced him to make up his mind not to part with the land even for that sum. It was felt to be useless to attempt to arrange matters with this pious riparian, and as long as he remains of his present mind India will derive no advantage from the stupendous volume of water passing over the falls of the Nerbudda. It is absurd that a dog in the manger like this illiterate zemindar should be permitted to prevent the community from deriving any benefit from the great natural source of power of which he makes no use whatever and never dreams of using. If land be wanted for a railway there is an Act under which it can be acquired for public purposes on payment of 15 per cent. more than it is worth. The Government has been asked to acquire the banks of the river at the falls under this Act, but it is held that though the utilisation of the water would be of great public advantage, that would not constitute a public purpose under the Act. It is, however, so obviously to the advantage of the community as a whole that the water power of India shall be utilised, that the Government should make a precedent in the present case and pass, an Act for the acquisition of the necessary rights, under provisions similar to those of the Land Acquisition Act. The only reason why the State assumes the right to take over land required for a railway, even if the line be constructed by a public company desirous of earning dividends, is that the construction of the line is for the general advantage. Surely it is for the general advantage that the great forces of nature locked up in the Nerbudda and the other great rivers of India should be made subservient to the requirements of man.

THE Irish Constabulary, who are the best paid as they are the finest body of gendarmerie in Europe, are about to strike for higher pay, or at least so it is said. Every man gets a pound a week, which is magnificent pay as compared with that of soldiers of the line, and in addition they can look forward to promotion and extras which make them very comfortable in a pecuniary sense. A few weeks ago a sum of £100,000 was distributed amongst them by way of recompense for the extra hardships entailed upon them by the exceptional circumstances of the last two years. The moment, therefore, appears to be badly chosen for a strike for higher pay. The fact is undoubted, however, that a great deal of discontent has for a long time past prevailed in the body owing to the almost intolerable *ennui* of the lives the regulations provide for them. Every man who enters the force is at once sent to a part of the country where he has no relatives or friends. If he marry there he is at once transferred to a station where none of his wife's relatives or friends reside. The moment he is known to make friends anywhere he is sent off amongst strangers. Add to this systematised isolation, the antipathy of the population to a body which is regarded not as a protective, but as a coercive, force, and the position becomes well-nigh intolerable. The men are splendidly drilled, and their physique induced an enthusiastic English physician to pronounce them "the picked men of the human race." Still they are not happy. They are soldiers in organisation and in drill; they never go on duty without rifle and bayonet and cartouche-box, ready for a skirmish at any time. But they have none of the hopes of foreign service and excitement and glory which keep up the soldier's spirits. So they notoriously give way to drink when off duty, and as they screen one another, they are rarely found out. They are faithful to their salt, but it is evident that they wish for a larger pinch of it, and they deem the present a good opportunity for asking for more. If their demand be acceded to there will be considerable jealousy amongst the regulars, who during these recent troubles have shared their duties on a quarter of their pay. The force now numbers 13,000 men. For the detection of crime they are admittedly useless; they are trained for quite other purposes. Colonel Brackenbury's attempt to create a detective force for Ireland has been given up. He could only suggest the more general use of the system of spies and informers which has already broken down, and as Lord Spencer would not consent to that, he has resigned. A strike of the constabulary would be awkward at this moment, for it would be next to impossible to replace them with Irishmen, and Englishmen have not been found adapted for their peculiar work.

THE rumour in the Poona papers that the 16th N. I. has again been warned for service is, we believe, incorrect, or at any rate premature. The Officer Commanding the 16th has been warned not to allow any of his men to go on furlough, as his regiment is first on the roster for field service, should more troops be required in Egypt; and this circumstance has probably given rise to the report. It is very much to be wished, in the interest of all concerned, that it could be definitely decided what regiments are to go, and what are to remain. When a regiment is authoritatively told it is to go on service, the officers sell off their horses, traps, and kit at a sacrifice; the men send their wives and families to their villages; and if it all comes to nothing, great hardship is entailed. How much of this discomfort has in the present instance been due to the inevitable uncertainty attending the despatch of an expedition, and how much to the changeableness of the authorities at Simla, is not easy to determine. But there is no doubt that the result of the constant orders and counter-orders in regard to this Egyptian business has been to give rise to much bitter feeling and disappointment in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—and particularly in the latter two.

WE are sorry to learn that Lieut. F. S. Jackson of the Inflexible, who was reported as severely wounded during the bombardment of Alexandria on the 11th July, expired from the effects of his wounds on the evening of the 16th July. He was well known in Bombay as the brother of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, the Clerk of the Insolvent Court, and will be regretted by many friends. His family had the satisfaction, we hear, of receiving from the Admiralty a letter speaking of him in the highest terms, and regretting his death.

IT is said that the Secretary of State, at the instance of His Excellency the Governor, has ruled that the time during which the Hon. L. Ashburner acted as Governor of Bombay, from the departure of Sir Richard Temple until the arrival of Sir James Fergusson, shall not be counted as part of his five years' tenure of his seat in the Council. In this case Mr. Ashburner's departure will be postponed. Everyone will be glad to hear that the report as to this decision of the Secretary of State, which has not yet been officially announced, may turn out to be, as we believe it is, correct.

DR. WELLINGTON GRAY succeeds Dr. Blanc as Chief Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Dr. Turnbull comes to Bombay to take up Dr. Wellington Gray's duties as Secretary to the Army Medical Department.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ON BOARD THE S. S. MONGOLIA, PORT SAID, JULY 27.

THE situation here has certainly not changed for the better since my last communication was posted a week ago. The Governor and Vice-Governor of Port Said are both living on board this vessel, where they have sought refuge from the partisans of Arabi, and dare not set foot on shore. Some days ago Arabi telegraphed from Cairo to the Vice-Governor, informing him that he should very much like to confer with him respecting the state of Port Said and the Suez Canal, and requesting his immediate presence at Cairo. The Vice-Governor, Ali Bey Sabbit, who is a Circassian and knows what messages of this kind usually mean, lost no time in presenting himself to Rear Admiral Hoskins and craving his protection, with the result that he and his harem, consisting of one wife with a pretty little girl, and two attendants were transferred to this vessel the same evening. The following day Arabi telegraphed to the Commander of the Arab troops here to take the place of Ali Bey. Two days later the Governor got wind that the troops contemplated seizing him and sending him to Cairo, and he, in his turn, sought the protection of the English Admiral, and joined the Vice-Governor here. His wife is still on shore, as she is on the point of confinement. This official, who is named Ismail Pasha, is an elderly man, and has always been very well disposed towards Europeans. He has acted as Governor here for many years. Arabi's only reason for objecting to him is that he belongs to the Khedivial or Palace party. The Commander of the troops of course lost no time in informing Arabi that the Governor had fled on board the s. s. Mongolia, and the reply that he received was that he was to perform the duties of both Governor and Vice-Governor pending the appointment of a successor to Ismail Pasha. The successor has been duly appointed by the rebel, and turns out to be Ibrahim Pasha Ruschdi, a nephew of Abdul Rhaman Pasha, who was Minister of Finance in the Ragheb administration, and who continues, I believe, to hold that post pending the appointment of a proper Ministry. Both these men are descended from a renegade Maltee who took service among the Egyptians and adopted the Mohamedan religion in the time of Mehemet Ali. Abdul Rhaman was always looked upon as having been placed in the Ragheb Ministry by Arabi in order that the latter might have more complete control over the money-chest, and was regarded simply as Arabi's creature. The nephew enjoys an infamous reputation for insobriety and dishonesty, and is a most unscrupulous character. He was expected to arrive here from Cairo *viâ* Ismailia to-night. His harem, comprising fourteen women and several eunuchs, has already reached Port Said, and has had a *passage d'armes* with the harem of Ismail Pasha, which still occupies the private apartments at the official residence, and refuses to leave. Arabi has sent orders to the military chief here to the effect that if either the late Governor or his Assistant set foot on shore, they are to be immediately arrested and conveyed to the capital under a strong escort, there to await his commands; and the military chief has issued a proclamation to the effect that as the Governor, Ismail Pasha, has fled on board an English ship, he has assumed authority pending the arrival of a successor, and that he answers for public tranquillity, and for the lives and property of Europeans resident at Port Said. Now, this scoundrel is known to have remarked after the burning of Alexandria that he was only waiting orders to set fire to Port Said, and retire to Damietta, and it is believed that that is what he eventually intends to do.

The attitude of both Arabs and troops here continues to cause the greatest anxiety, and the French and English are blamed on all sides for not taking proper steps to ensure the safety of Europeans. The Governor has received several warnings from friends in the town that a rising is imminent, and that the fanatical mob in the Arab village is now only waiting the arrival of the new Governor, who they believe will afford them every facility for a complete massacre of Christians. The English Vice-Consul Wolff, who took a prominent part in securing the safety of the Governor and Vice-Governor, has been warned that he is a marked man, and that he will be one of the first to have his throat cut, if hands can be laid upon him, when the time arrives. Troops are entering the town daily in as few numbers as possible, and at intervals, in order that they may not be noticed, and it is believed that everything is ready for a massacre, under the very eyes of the commanders of the English and French ships of war, at any moment; and it is believed that a partial massacre and the lighting of the town might be easily effected before a sufficient force could be landed from the vessels in harbour. The outbreak might occur any night, and at any hour of the night, and it is believed that the military and police, while pretending to keep order, would take part in it. Here on board this ship we even fear an attempt to seize the Governor and Vice-Governor. A strict officer's watch is kept day and night, and the companion ladder is never allowed down after dark. Signals for assistance have, besides, been arranged between Captain Fraser, who commands the Mongolia, and the English Admiral, in case it is needed. The Admiral himself came on board, and suggested the arrangements that are being followed.

There has been a difference of opinion between M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who came out from Europe by the last Brindisi steamer, and the European officials and admirals here, and M. de Lesseps is just now enjoying considerable unpopularity among the European colony. The night following the arrival of the Governor on board our ship things looked so very serious that the French Consul applied to the French Admiral for protection for his fellow-countrymen. It appears that on the night in question a large party of Arabs, armed with nabouts, attempted to make a raid on the European town, and that they were only prevented from doing so by the military, who have a regular *cordon* round the Arab village. It must not be supposed from this that the soldiers are opposed to a massacre of Christians. They are as ready for it as anyone, but they are kept quiet, for the present, by their chiefs, who tell them that the moment has not yet arrived; and they repeat the same thing to their civilian friends. The day following this attempted raid the French Consul and the heads of the French colony applied to Admiral Conrad for protection for French subjects. The French Admiral communicated with Rear Admiral Hoskins, and the latter was, of course, only too willing to give any assistance in his power to such an enterprise. It was arranged that an Anglo-French occupation of Port Said should take place that very night for the purpose of preserving order. Everything was ready: the men were equipped, the Gattling guns were in the boats, instructions had been sent to H. M. Consul to haul down his flag and go on board the Admiral's ship, and a party of German sailors had actually landed and occupied the German Consulate for the purpose of defending it, when M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had just arrived from Ismailia, went to the French Consulate and told the French representative that he was a fool; that he was playing into the hands of England; that all England wanted was to obtain supreme control over the Canal; that he had seen the Commander of the Arab troops and had been assured by him that there was not the least cause for alarm; that he was perfectly satisfied with this assurance; that he considered Port Said and the Suez Canal as the property of the Canal Company and neutral ground; and that he was strongly opposed to the projected occupation, declaring that if there was a landing it should only be across his body. The result of this intervention was that the representatives of the French colony withdrew their letter to the French Consul, the French Consul withdrew the demand he had made on the French Admiral, and at 8 o'clock p.m., the landing being fixed for 9 p.m., the French Admiral informed the English Admiral that he had changed his mind and would not land. The feelings of the British sailors and officers, who were all equipped and ready for action, may be more easily imagined than described.

The following morning M. de Lesseps saw the late Governor on board our ship, and abused the English in a most excited way. He stated that the sole aim of *la perfide Albion* was to seize the Canal, and informed the Governor that the Khedive was nothing less than a prisoner at Alexandria in the hands of the English; he telegraphed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Khedive and the representatives of the Great Powers in Egypt were misinformed as to the actual state of affairs here, that the Suez Canal was in no danger, that he had prevented an Anglo-French occupation of the place, and that if the Minister would appoint him representative of France at Port Said, he would set matters right at once, and ensure the safety of the Canal and be responsible for the lives and property of Europeans. He telegraphed to Arabi in a similar strain, and received a reply to the effect that Arabi would do all in his power to ensure the neutrality of the Canal so long as the Power with which Egypt was at war, meaning of course England, respected it. M. de Lesseps also called upon the English Admiral, but I believe the latter declined to go into the matter with him, as instructions had been received from England that morning which place an entirely different aspect upon the situation here.

The French colony, and in fact all Europeans with the exception of a few persons employed in the Suez Canal Company, are very indignant with M. de Lesseps, and accuse him of being in league with the rebel Arabi to overthrow the Khedive, to the detriment of European interests generally in Egypt; and I was informed this morning that a petition addressed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and complaining of his behaviour, was being circulated for signature among his fellow-countrymen. Last night M. de Lesseps visited the Arab village, in company with the military commander, and had a conversation with some of the chiefs.

Yesterday H. M. S. Orion arrived here from Alexandria with despatches to the Admiral, and after taking in a good many sailors from H. M. S. Agincourt, which is lying outside, proceeded to Ismailia. M. de Lesseps, pursuing his hostile attitude towards England, protested against her entering the Canal, but she entered, nevertheless, and proceeded on her way without paying the dues or taking a pilot, the company declining to receive the money or to allow a pilot to go on board.

To-day the P. and O. s. s. Cathay arrived from Bombay. She experienced very heavy S. W. monsoons all the way, which delayed her. She brought with her nearly 1,000 Indian tents for soldiers, which were taken on board the Penelope. It is believed that the English intend to occupy Ismailia, and that a part of the crew of the Orion has already landed. It is thought that Admiral Hoskins will proceed there to-morrow morning, on receipt of despatches which are expected by the P. and O. s. s. Kashgar.

The number of Arab troops actually at Port Said now is estimated at 600, and at Fort Guémileh, 6 miles along the coast, there are 1,600. At Damietta there are 6,000, and none at Cairo.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 21.

HAVING fairly got rid of Mr. Bright, and, so to speak, kicked "the moral law" out of the Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone and his remaining colleagues have taken a momentous resolution, the consequences of which it is at present impossible to foresee. The Prime Minister announced to the House of Commons yesterday, amidst the cheers of his supporters, that he would on Monday ask for a vote of credit "for the purpose of enabling Her Majesty to strengthen her forces in the Mediterranean." It is not yet known what amount will be asked for, and some uncertainty, therefore, still exists as to the exact intentions of the Government. Strengthening the Queen's forces in the Mediterranean may mean merely the despatch of troops to occupy positions on the line of the Suez Canal; but it is to be hoped that something more than this is meant to be accomplished. The military preparations in this country are now on a very large scale, and it would seem that the expeditionary force from this side must consist of fully 20,000 men; and as all arms, including cavalry and artillery, are to be well represented, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, who pines for the opportunity of showing himself the equal as a military leader of Sir F. Roberts, is to take the command, it is not likely that the programme can be limited to strictly defensive operations for safeguarding the Suez Canal. At the same time, if the conquest of Egypt has been determined upon, it is odd that the Indian Contingent should still be awaiting orders to embark. It will take fully five weeks to get the men on board at Bombay and transport them to Suez, and the Government can hardly mean to wait five weeks longer before beginning active operations against Arabi. It has waited far too long already. If the bombardment of Alexandria was an isolated act of vengeance, which England did not propose to follow up, then it was a useless, wicked, and barbarous proceeding. Mr. Gladstone seems to have invented the ingenious but idle distinction about the bombardment being an act of police, and not an act of war, to soothe the troubled conscience of Mr. Bright, who was indeed so captivated by this fond delusion that he actually gave his sanction to the use of force for the purpose of bringing Arabi to reason. He and the Prime Minister seem to have imagined that the Egyptian leader would be so frightened by the threat of being fired upon that he would at once deliver himself up without bloodshed to the naval police of England. They did not conceive it possible that he would show fight, and, when beaten, evacuate the city and leave it to be plundered by stragglers and ragamuffins. This infatuation of theirs had terrible consequences. No provision had been made for the emergency which actually arose, when Arabi very naturally withdrew his troops instead of keeping them under the fire from our men-of-war, and the English Government by its negligence shares with the Arab leader the responsibility and the opprobrium of the destruction of Alexandria. By taking office Mr. Bright proclaimed himself a statesman as well as a moralist; and he must therefore be censured for incapacity as well as inhumanity for having ordered the bombardment of the Egyptian seaport without taking the precaution to have a large enough military force on board our men-of-war to be landed in Alexandria when the enemy left the city. The delay, again, in pursuing Arabi after our troops had been landed is inexcusable. I do not suppose for a moment that the House of Commons will treat seriously the motion of censure of which Mr. Gorst has given notice, because moderate men of all parties feel that the crisis is too grave for petty fault-finding, and that no change of Ministry can be made just now; but the feeling of irritation at the mismanagement and irresolution that have been shown by the Government is deep and general. The pedantic theory that we might drive Arabi out of Alexandria, but that we were not entitled to do more without the consent of Europe, has given the Egyptian leader very great advantages to begin a campaign with. In the first place, we have taken the Khedive off his hands and left him the undisputed master of all the resources of Egypt. Then we have left him at liberty to create a formidable defensive position for himself within a few miles of Alexandria, while he has always at command a secure way of retreat to Cairo. But, what is worst of all, we have gilded his name with the prestige of a successful military rebellion against that European influence which has so long overawed the native population of Mahomedan States. I am not surprised that so shrewd a man as M. de Lesseps, who hurried off to Egypt when the bombardment took place, is frightened at what he has seen, or that, from having been a friend of the National party, he has now changed his views and declares all will be lost unless Arabi is speedily destroyed. For this Egyptian officer has now become the leader in a holy war, and Europe finds herself face to face in Egypt with all Islam. It is a remarkable fact that the Khedive himself, though protected by British soldiers, dares not publicly denounce Arabi as a traitor, for it is clear that if he did so he would not have a single loyal adherent left in Egypt. For the same reason, Turkey is afraid to send troops to Alexandria. If she were to do so, the soldiers would probably fraternise with Arabi's followers, and all Arabia would be likely to revolt from the Turkish yoke and espouse the cause of the daring chief who has defied all Christendom. In any case, it seems to me doubtful if Arabi will not quickly find himself the leader not merely of a national, but of a general religious, movement, and if all the seething fanaticism of Northern Africa, Arabia, and Syria will not swell to an immense host the army defending in Egypt the cause of the independence of Islam.

Still, dark as is the prospect,—and I do not believe that our purblind Ministers have yet realized how dark it is,—I say that the best course for England is to fling misgivings to the wind, to resolve to have no more half-measures, and to attempt single-handed the work of crushing the enemy whom our inertness alone has succeeded in making formidable. I look upon the convention our Government has entered into with France for the joint military occupation of the line of the Suez Canal as one of the gravest of blunders. France deliberately separated herself from England when her men-of-war "sailed majestically away" from Alexandria as soon as our ships opened fire, and there is no reason why we should now invite her to eat the chestnuts we have pulled out of the fire. What real interest has France in the Suez Canal? A number of individual Frenchmen hold shares in that enterprise, but England is the only European Power which as a nation is interested in the profitable working of the business. Again, as regards the traffic passing through the Canal, 80 per cent. of the shipping belongs to Englishmen, while the French share amounts to the trifling proportion of less than 3 per cent. Has France, then, such military and political interests in the further East as to put her on a level with England in respect of the strategical importance to her of the maritime highway through the Isthmus of Suez? Nothing of the kind. It is notorious that such countries as Spain and Holland have far more valuable colonies in the Eastern seas than France now possesses or is ever likely to possess. The truth is, French interests in Egypt are purely sentimental, and the sentiment involved is simply a feeling of spitefulness. The traditions of which Frenchmen speak when they refer to Egypt date from the time when the Republic attempted to gain possession of that country for the sake of injuring the British rulers of India. In the century which has nearly elapsed since the first attempt in this direction was made our Indian Empire has been prodigiously expanded, while France has practically ceased to be an imperial and colonising Power. It is almost laughable to read the candid speech in which M. Gambetta explained the other day his reasons for sticking to the English alliance. He entreated the French Ministry to act with this country, for, he said, if they did not do so, all was lost. He had no special liking for England himself, but he foresaw that, if France did not cling to her, England might act alone, and so secure that predominance in Egypt which France has so long contested with her. But this is a very good reason why England should act alone, and Mr. Gladstone has an excuse for shaking off France which Lord Salisbury would have eagerly availed himself of. Suppose the Egyptian difficulty solved for the present by the joint intervention of the two Powers, the seed will be sown for future disagreements over the spoil and for a great European war. Why not run the risk of provoking such a war now, when we are ready for it and France is not, and when we have already a strong force landed in Egypt? *Beati possidentes.* No English Minister has ever had such a glorious chance, and if Mr. Gladstone had only the courage and wit to use it, he might make himself the most popular man in the country, remain Prime Minister for the rest of his life, and die in the odour of patriotism. But by admitting France to a share of the spoils in Egypt, he will simply prepare for this country complications far worse than those now existing, for, with French troops stationed in Egypt, and French political agents intriguing at Cairo, we should always have the dread of a great war hanging over our heads unless we chose to subordinate our foreign policy wholly to that of our neighbour and dear ally.

From what I hear, I do not think it likely now that the Lords will throw out the Arrears Bill. The Irish landlords cannot afford to refuse the two years' rent which the Bill will secure to them—one year's from the State and one from the tenants—for four millions of money is a large sum to throw away. The Ministry must take the responsibility of the most immoral piece of legislation ever sanctioned by a British Parliament. The Bill is, of course, merely a sop to the Land League, whose supporters, the small shopkeepers and money-lenders, are still to be allowed to make the peasantry pay their debts to the last farthing, while the landlord is obliged to accept a composition. Nobody outside the Ministry expects that the measure will do any good. Nor is the administration of the Coercion Act likely to be of any better service to the State. Lord Spencer has already lost the services of Colonel Brackenbury by being too scrupulous as to the means to be employed in working the Act, for it is incredible that Colonel Brackenbury would have resigned his situation in Ireland to go on active service with Sir Garnet Wolseley if he had not felt that under such a weak Lord Lieutenant he could not hope to do his duty properly.

The Cabinet now is reduced to only eleven working members, Earl Spencer being absent in Ireland. The rumours that Mr. Forster had been asked to take Mr. Bright's place are, I understand, quite unfounded, and it is evident that Mr. Gladstone hesitates to take another Radical into his Cabinet. He need not, however, be afraid that any of the new school will give trouble, as Mr. Bright did, by being too conscientious. The Chamberlains and Dilkes, and men of that stamp, are professional politicians of the American type who would cheerfully slaughter any number of Africans rather than go out of office. Mr. Chamberlain is not an honest fanatic, like his colleague in the representation of Birmingham. His only principle is to divide the spoils among the victors, and his great work, the organisation of the caucus, was intended, not to secure the triumph of ideas, but to bring the Liberal party back into power. A few simple-minded members of Parliament, like Sir W. Lawson, Mr. P. Rylands, and Mr. Bright, may murmur at the new-born "Jingoism" of the grand old man; but the rest of the Liberal party swallow their scruples and comfort themselves by saying to one another, in Mr. Hugh Mason's words—"Well, after all, this is the best Ministry of the century. Let us vote black is white, to keep such men in office."

J. M. M.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphs :—It is stated here that the troops for Egypt sailing from Bombay will all be off by the 11th inst., save, perhaps, a squadron of cavalry and some transport mules.

THE 2nd Bengal Cavalry arrived from Deolali at the Prince's Dock by two special trains at 6 a.m. and 8 a. m. yesterday. The men, horses, ponies, and mules got out in the jetty shed. The animals were one after another lifted up by the hydraulic cranes and put into their stalls on the 'tween deck. Whilst these operations were going on, the men rested in the shed, where a number of hawkers of sundry comestibles soon made their appearance and did a lucrative business in sweetmeats, plantains, parched-gram, rice, &c. About noon the men embarked on board the s. s. Tenasserim and the s. s. Dryburgh Abbey in the following proportions :—

The Tenasserim.—5 officers, 78 men, 72 follow[illegible] 95 horses, 47 ponies, and 14 mules.

The Dryburgh Abbey.—1 officer, 56 men[illegible] lowers, 62 horses, and 30 ponies.

The two steamers left the dock between [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, and sailed for Suez soon afterwards.

GENL. SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON and General Wilkinson, accompanied by about sixteen commissioned and about thirty warrant officers, leave Bombay to-day for Suez by the P. and O. s. s. Hydaspes from the Prince's Dock. The steamer also takes on board a portion of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, the strength of which is as follows :—2 officers, 55 non-commissioned rank and file, 85 public followers, 81 private followers, 87 horses, 16 mules, and 34 ponies.

A THIRD portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry is expected to arrive at the dock this morning from Deolali, and will embark on board the s. s. Ethiopia. The following is the strength of the division :—1 commissioned officer, 51 non-commissioned rank and file, 50 public followers, 57 horses, 12 mules, and 30 ponies.

THE 7-1 Northern Division R. A., Mountain Battery, will arrive from Deolali at the Prince's Dock by two special trains this morning. A portion of it, in the following strength, will embark on board the s. s. Galatia, and another portion on board the s. s. Armenia. Both the steamers leave for Suez to-day :—

The Galatia.—3 commissioned officers, 8 warrant officers, 188 non-commissioned rank and file, 55 public followers, 7 horses, and 146 mules.

The Armenia.—2 commissioned officers, 1 warrant officer, 76 non-commissioned rank and file, 72 public followers, 3 horses, and 154 mules.

DR. C. SMITH and Dr. Owen leave for Egypt to-day in the Hydaspes.

THE s. s. Zambesi leaves the Prince's Dock for Suez to-day with Commissariat establishment, followers, and mules. She takes on board :—2 commissioned officers, 35 warrant officers, 379 public followers, 3 horses, and 88 mules.

THE s. s. Inchrhona left the Prince's Dock on Monday for Kurrachee, whence she takes a portion of the 29th Beloochees for Suez.

THE following shows the progress that has been made by the Depôt under Colonel Swinhoe in loading vessels in the Prince's Dock up to yesterday. On the 2nd :—Clan Macdonald, Merton Hall, and Tenasserim; 3rd :—Sicily and Kangra; 4th :—Dryburgh Abbey, Alleghany, and Booldana; 5th :—Northern, Bhundara, and Ethiopia; 6th :—Khiva, Inchrhona, and Naples; 7th :—Galatia, Armenia, and Zambesi; 8th :—Hydaspes. And no other because the Commissariat Department had got so much ahead of the other departments that there was a pause. To-day the following vessel will be loaded :—Chindwara, Iris, and' Chunda. The vessels that had gone, up to last evening, were the Sicily, Kangra, Bhundara, Northern, Booldana, Clan Macdonald, Inchrhona, Merton Hall, Tenasserim, Dryburgh Abbey, and Alleghany; so that everything is very far advanced in the Transport Department. If we add the three vessels which were first despatched—the Malda, Bancoora, and Peishwa—it will be seen from this list that the back of the whole business has been broken.

THE 6th Bengal Cavalry, the last of the Expedition from Bengal, move on at once from Allahabad, on arrival from Calcutta and Segowlie, on account of cholera cases in the station and district.

THE same course has been pursued with the 7-1 Mountain Battery from Rawul Pindi, to which Surgeon A. M. Crofts, I. M. D., is ordered to be attached.

COLONEL C. TURNER JONES, in charge of the left half Battalion of the 20th Punjab Infantry from Jullunder, and accompanied by Captain Irvine and Lieutenant Rawlins, left Meean Meer on the evening of the 3rd instant, *en route* to Kurrachee. A halt was to be made on the 4th at Mooltan. The right half Battalion was to leave Jullunder on the 3rd under Colonel Rogers, C. B., with the following officers :—Major Hill, Officiating Wing Commander; Captain Harris, Adjutant; Lieutenant Mackwell, Quarter-master; Lieutenant Colvin, attached; and Surgeon-Major Carmichael. Two Surgeons are expected to join the left half Battalion. The Regiment is close on 600 strong, and is reported to be in a very fit condition. The band of the Devonshire Regiment played the first detachment off at Jullundur station.

THE break in the Indus Valley Railway continues, and is serious; but the railway authorities have pushed on the 20th Punjabees by boat.

THE disinfecting powders for horse-boxes recommended by Veterinary Surgeon Anderson, who goes with the Indian Expedition to Egypt in charge of all veterinary arrangements, are found very necessary in the transport of the troops by train. It is a great pity the Transport and Quartermaster-General's Departments did not arrange with the railway companies for having the horse-boxes and waggons cleaned out and whitewashed at each halt,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

CO-OPERATION OF TURKEY WITH THE POWERS.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE TURKISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

At the Conference yesterday, the Turkish Foreign Minister accepted unreservedly the Identical Note of the Powers inviting the Porte to send troops to Egypt, which stipulated that the occupation be limited to three months, and the whole expense to be charged to Egypt. He also announced that the Porte had prepared a proclamation against Arabi.

General Alison speaks in high praise of the steadiness of his men before the enemy last Saturday.

Latest advices from Egypt state that the rebels continue throwing up entrenchments.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said he had no reason to believe that the Conference would interfere with England's military action in Egypt. Sir Charles also stated that wherever British occupation took place the Khedive's flag would be flown.

Lord Dufferin has been instructed only to consent to *temporary* arrangements to secure the safety of the Suez Canal.

The Turkish troops which embarked from Salonica have not gone to Alexandria, but only to Crete.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Aug. 7.

A new French Ministry has been formed under the presidency of M. Duclerc (Member of the Senate).

THE HOMEWARD MAILS PER S. S. VENETIA.

The s. s. Venetia, which left Bombay on the 25th July, arrived at Suez, at 1-30 p.m., on Monday, and entered the Canal at 5 a. m. on Tuesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Aug. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 6th inst.

LISBON, Aug. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar coast, left here on the afternoon of the 7th inst.

TRINCOMALEE, Aug. 8.

H. M. S. Ranger sailed for Rangoon last night.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 7.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8.

At 6 a.m. .. .. 79·3
" 10 a.m. .. .. 83·4
" 2 p.m. .. .. 81·7
" 4 p.m. .. .. 80·1

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL-STEAMER.

The P. & O. s. s. Ganges, which arrived yesterday with the English mails and passengers, had a fine but uneventful passage to Bombay. The Canal was unobstructed, and no signs of a mischievous disposition on the part of the Egyptians were visible along its banks. The Ganges was detained for three days at Port Said, waiting for the [illegible] which were brought through the Canal. [illegible] were three gun-boats at Ismailia when the [illegible] touched there.

We publish a supplement this morning containing Egyptian and other news received by the mail.

His Excellency the Governor is expected to arrive to-day from Poona at the Boree-bunder railway station, at 11-15 a. m. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colour, under the command of a European officer, will parade at the station. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner are expected to arrive in Bombay by the early train from Poona this morning, with his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, of the Bengal Civil Service, owes Sir Ashley Eden forgiveness and a handsome present. The *zoolum* of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which sent the Assistant Magistrate of Mymensingh on leave to Europe, has resulted in an engagement to a young lady who to other very considerable attractions adds that of £50,000 and "expectations."

The cause of the collapse of the Delhi company of Volunteers appears to have been a want of officers. A local paper thinks that one of the Government officials in the station, with good pay and a fair amount of leisure, might have taken up the post. Given an energetic captain, who would taken an interest in his work, and there seems little doubt but the company would have revived.

Colonel Bannerman made over charge of the Gwalior Residency to Major Playfair on the 3rd instant, prior to leaving for Simla, where he has gone to act as Political Officer on duty with the Maharajah Holkar of Indore.

Mr. Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, has recently published notes on Burmese Buddhist law.

Mr. Fuller, Assistant Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. P., is to act as Director in the Central Provinces.

The reason assigned for countermanding the order for a postal staff to be sent from India with the expedition is that as the avowed object of the Home Government is only to restore order in Egypt and to reinstate the Khedive, all Egyptian institutions, telegraphs, railways, post-offices, &c., will be maintained without interference or innovation, as far as possible.

Lala Ram Shankar Lall, Dewan of the Bulrampore State, was murdered in his kutcherry on the 1st instant. The deceased was transacting the ordinary business of his office, when one of the sentries on guard deliberately shot him in the back: the bullet passed through the heart, causing instant death. No good reason is given for the murder, but as intrigues have been rife in the State since the old Maharajah's death, it is thought to be possible that the man was merely a hired assassin. The local Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police left Gonda for Bulrampore as soon as news of the murder was received, and a full investigation is being made. Lala Ram Shankar was the son of a patwari, and had raised himself to the position of Dewan simply by force of his own abilities.

The following little story in connection with the despatch of the 7th Bengal N. I. to Egypt is told by a correspondent of the *Statesman* :—"The 7th N. I. left Lucknow at 11 p. m. on the 31st July by rail; and the moon being nearly at its full, there were a good many people to bid them farewell. They went away amid cheers, each carriage as it passed returning the cheers of those on the platform: and there was a parting stirrup cup between the officers of the outgoing regiment and those of the 10th Hussars and others left behind. But the good spirits of the men were nearly spoiled by want of consideration on the part of those in authority. It was understood that the men, who necessarily had arrangements to make for wives and families, would receive an advance of three months' pay, but the order came to start by train at 4 p. m., and yet the men had not been paid. The regiment, fortunately, has a commandant worthy of his position. Colonel Worseley said that his good word and the faith of the Government were concerned in the promise being fulfilled, and that the men were bound to receive the money before marching; and he prevailed. The money was found, and seven hours later than the time appointed the regiment was on its way to Egypt; but there has been want of consideration somewhere. It is mistakes of this sort which disgust eager and willing soldiers, and there could be no worse policy. As it was, though the men got the money, it was received inconveniently late."

Apropos of the claim that has been set up for neutrality in religious teaching in the Government system of instruction, the *Pioneer* points to the following extracts from the English course of the third-year class for the B. A. degree, now being taught in all colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University. The extracts are taken from the selections from Addison's *Spectator*, as laid down by the Senate of the Calcutta University for the instruction and edification of native students. Speaking of Mahomet, Addison writes :—"There is a very pretty story in the Turkish Tales which relates to this passage of that *famous impostor*." Pleasant reading this, remarks the Theosophic *Pioneer*, for Mahomedan students. Whilst, on the contrary, a little further on we read :—"The great received articles of the Christian religion have been so clearly proved, from the authority of that divine revelation in which they are delivered, that it is impossible for those who have ears to hear, and eyes to see, not to be convinced of them."

Mr. Justice Field, of the Calcutta High Court, has written a pamphlet on codification in India. The process of codification is traced from the earliest regulation up to the present day, and the author notes how the tendency, from 1870, to make the law more and more English, has developed, and how, as its consequence, elaborate portions of English law have been lately reproduced in the shape of Acts of the Indian Legislature, while subjects of the utmost importance to India and the natives are left untouched. Mr. Justice Field regards this as a most unsatisfactory state of things, and he proposes as a remedy a kind of general Law Commission with members in every administrative division, who would be engaged in discovering where the defects in the present laws are working injury, and in suggesting remedies for the same, and also in collecting information on which future laws for the improvement and benefit of the people may be based.

The official returns of accidents on Indian railways for the first quarter of 1882 show that as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1881, while the open mileage increased by 409 miles, or 4·3 per cent., and the train mileage by 1,253,479, or 14·3 per cent., the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c., remained very nearly the same, being 696 against 695. The greatest increase occurred on the G. I. P. Railway, where "collisions between goods trains or parts of goods-trains" increased from 2 to 8; and the cases of "fire in trains" from 9 to 42. The chief decrease was on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line, on which there were 42 accidents less than in the corresponding quarter of 1881. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers, 14 killed and 31 injured, against 9 injured; and among servants, 2 killed and 10 injured, against 3 killed and 15 injured. Of the casualties to passengers, 13 men were killed and 15 injured in an accident on the East Indian Railway at Shekoabad, on the 17th January, 1882, caused by an up mail-train coming into collision with an up goods-train which it was following. There were 13 passengers also slightly injured in an accident on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway (caused through the carelessness of the pointsman) by an up mail-train colliding with some waggons standing on a siding at the Viramgam station. Casualties to passengers "from causes other then accidents to trains, &c.," were responsible for 10 passengers killed and 26 injured, and for 41 "servants in the employ of the railways or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods," killed and 100 injured. Again, there was a considerable mortality and injury caused amongst "other persons," neither passengers nor workmen on the lines. Three such were killed, and 1 was injured, while passing over railways at level crossings; 25 were killed and 6 injured whilst trespassing on the lines; 4 committed suicide; and 2 were killed and 2 injured "from miscellaneous causes." There were 170 deaths in railway carriages during the three months, from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Notice of a number of resolutions condemning the bombardment of Alexandria without having taken precautions to prevent the pillage and murder of the inhabitants of the city would have been given, the *Standard* says, on July 20 from the front Opposition bench, had it not been for the announcement of a Vote of Credit by Mr. Gladstone. In view of that intimation it was not considered desirable to give notice of the resolutions, and the Conservative leaders would reconsider the course they are to take with regard to the Egyptian policy of the Government.

With reference to M. de Lesseps' contention, referred to elsewhere, that the passage of ships of war through the Suez Canal constitutes a breach of neutrality, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that it is worth while to recall the fact that in the memorandum which M. de Lesseps presented to Lord Derby on May 10, 1877, he not only acknowledged that the liberty of passage for ships of war had always existed, but actually proposed that that liberty should be ensured by an International Agreement. The following are the exact words of M. de Lesseps' draft of his proposed Convention :—

Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 complete liberty of passage by the Maritime Canal and the ports connected with it has been maintained both for ships of State and ships of commerce, even on the part of the belligerent Powers at the time of the Franco-German war. The Governments of . . this day agree to uphold the same liberty for every ship of war or of commerce, whatever be its flag, and without any exception.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley will not, it is understood, permanently vacate his appointment as Adjutant-General to the Forces by proceeding on active service to Egypt. It was proposed to appoint an officer to officiate for him in his absence, so that the country may have the benefit of his services in this most important position on his return to England.

A New York telegram, July 20, states :—It is reported that Colonel J. W. Laurie has offered to raise a regiment in Nova Scotia to serve with the British troops in Egypt.

Regarding telegraphic communications between India and England, Colonel Fred. Burnaby writes to *The Times* :—"It may not have occurred to some of your readers that in the event of our relations with the Porte being broken off, England's telegraphic line of communication with her greatest possession —Hindustan—would be liable at any moment to be cut. Passing, as the wires do, one through Constantinople and Bushire, another through Odessa and Teheran, and the remainder *viâ* the Delta and India, we are practically dependent upon our friendly relations with the Mahomedan States for our electric communications with Hindustan. The Cape of Good Hope is united by wire with Aden and Bombay; Lisbon is connected with Cape de Verde; would it not be wise, without delay, to continue that line through St. Helena to the Cape, thus making us independent of any hostile Mahomedan combination?"

The *Standard* of July 18 stated :—We have reason to believe that Mr. Forster has been sounded as to whether he would take the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. It is not known whether the right hon. gentleman is at present disposed to re-join the Government.

General Sir F. P. Haines, late Commander-in-Chief in India, Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Liddell, 10th Hussars, and Captain R. F. Johnson, Royal Artillery, have been selected to attend the forthcoming manœuvres of the Russian army at Krasnoe Selo, to take place on the 1st of August next.

A Reuter's telegram from New York, dated July 20, states that Miss Fanny Parnell, the sister of Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., has died suddenly at her residence at Bordertown, New Jersey.

The success of the Scotch marksmen at Wimbledon is nothing new, but this year it is very remarkable. Besides Sergeant Lawrence, the winner of the Queen's Prize, the names of Stewart, of Lanark, Kydd, of Forfar, Bain, of Lanark, and McVittie, of Dumfries, occur in the first seven places. There is more than a fair proportion of Scotch names in the sixty, and the Scotch have, no doubt, got more than their proportionate share of the minor prizes. But, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, to have taken the first, third, fourth, sixth, and seventh places in the grand national competition is certainly an achievement of which the northern riflemen may well be proud. There is nothing casual about their triumph either, for the sucessful men were already well-known shots.

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 21 :—"We do not wonder at the news that 'great surprise is expressed in Ireland at Colonel Brackenbury's sudden departure from Dublin Castle.' The surprise will not be lessened by the Chief Secretary's announcement last night that Colonel Brackenbury's resignation had nothing whatever to do with the Irish policy of the Government. This puts a stop to the stories which were set afloat with such malicious promptitude about a capable and energetic subordinate being disgusted with a half-hearted administration of the Crimes Act. On the other hand, it is unpleasant reading that so capable and energetic an officer should have abandoned a post in which capacity and energy are much needed, 'owing solely to the fact that he prefer a military life.' What the French President is reported to have said yesterday to his Minister seems in some danger of slipping out of men's minds in these easy-going days. 'Office,' he said, 'is not taken as a diversion or pleasure, but as a duty and as a burden.' And this wholesome truth is not more applicable to a Prime Minister than it is to a Director of an Investigation Department in a disturbed country."

The examination before the magistrate in the Clerkenwell arms case has ended in the committal of the prisoner Walsh on the charge of treason-felony. Public interest, which was so greatly excited about the matter in the first instance, has steadily ebbed as it became more and more apparent that the promising discovery was not to lead to any important ulterior revelations. Whatever may be the end of the trial, the police have not succeeded in laying their fingers upon the mainspring of a great secret society.

Three of the principals in the "next-of-kin" frauds have had their trial and been convicted. Their different capacities enabled each of them to set up an ingenious defence, which consisted in impeaching the others. Rogers, the B. A., threw the blame on Shakspear, the solicitor, who in turn protested that he had merely done professional work for Rogers at the ordinary fees, while M'Kenzie professed to have been merely the clerk of Rogers. Between them, however, they got up the monstrous pretences of which the public have heard so much, and the jury declined to apportion their responsibility. Evans and Beeton, who were mere subordinates, have been acquitted. Shakspear's fate is a warning to all persons in like cases to be cautious how they lend their names to dishonest transactions. He claimed a large share of the profits on account of the respectability given to the business by his name on the door. His ultimate share will be somewhat different from what he expected, though not more nor less than he deserved.

It may be doubted whether the Government were well advised, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, in refusing to answer questions in Parliament as to the behaviour of the ships and guns in the late bombardment. "Facts will always leak out somehow, and appear more serious than they would have done but for the reticence of the authorities. It now appears that the two guns of the Alexandria, which were said to be damaged, were not struck by the enemy as at first reported, but became unserviceable from their own fire. If this be true, one would like to know what was the cause and what the age of the guns. There is no known system of gunmaking which has not had its failures. Even Herr Krupp allows that some of his guns have burst explosively. The French have had destructive explosions, though the charges of their old system ordnance are low. A Whitworth 35-ton gun made for the Brazilian Government failed at Gavre through the expansion of a steel shell in the bore when being fired, and English guns have undoubtedly failed before now, even without reckoning the double-loaded 35-ton gun of the Thunderer. There is nothing surprising in the failure of two guns during a long day's firing. Now that the cat is out of the bag, there is no excuse for any more fencing. Let us have the whole truth."

THE VEERAMGAUM SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 7.

At the Sessions Court, Ahmedabad, to-day, this case came on for hearing before Mr. Phillpotts, Sessions Judge.

The accused, Hemchundsuri Hurrichundsuri, is a Ghoorji, inhabitant of Veeramgaum. He was charged with an attempt to murder H. L. Evezard, inspector in the Salt Department, and also with assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Nurbheram, Government pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, defended.

The following evidence was called :—

Herbert Lea Evezard, 23, inspector, Salt Department, said.—I know the accused. On the 27th June I saw him between 2 and 3 p.m. at the townside of the Veeramgaum tank. I had two servants and a Preventive peon with me. As I reached the place where the city people get their water, I heard the report of a gun. That was about half-past 2. On hearing it, I went round the other side of the tank, thinking it was Mr. Anderson out shooting. I took my party with me. About 25 or 30 yards off I saw a man standing on the top of the bank loading a gun. He had three other men with him. I went up to the accused and asked him in a polite manner if he had a license for the gun. He said—"Who are you that you should ask me for the purwana? You mind your own business; you have no authority in this matter." I spoke in Hindustani, and he answered me in the same language. I said—"I am a Government servant, and I have full authority for asking you for a purwana." He said—"I have authority given by the Lad Sahib. Go your way, otherwise the matter will be determined between us." I said—"If you don't show your license I must take the gun, and hand you over to the police." He said—"Go your way just now; otherwise I will kill you with the gun," and he abused me. He called me *soor*, &c. I laid hold of his gun with my right hand (he was holding it with his left hand), and I said—"If you don't show me your purwana, I shall have to confiscate the gun." He caught hold of my right wrist with his right hand, and snatched the gun from me, bringing it up to point. He brought it up to his shoulder, and said—"If you don't go away I will shoot you." I guarded the gun from me, and said—"Maharaj, don't do so. This is a trifling matter. I asked for a purwana merely; if you haven't got the purwana here, and have it at home, I will accompany you there." I thought he was going to shoot me; that was what made me put up my hand. Then I ordered my peon and one of my servants to tell Mr. Anderson, who was at the travellers' bungalow. The peons I sent were Ragu and Sumsher. At this time neither I nor any of my party had any weapons whatever. We had not even sticks. Then I said "salaam" to the Maharaj, and said I would go and inform the police. As I was going along the bank, and when I got about 30 yards away, my servant Goolam Hussein, whom I had employed for 15 days, gave me a push and called out, "Look out, Saheb, he'll shoot you; take care." When he pushed me I fell down on my side. As he gave me the push I heard the report of a gun, and then a shot whizzed by me quite close. Whether it was a bullet or a stone I can't say. I was at the time leaning on the ground. The shot appeared to pass about a foot from me. By the push I fell a little forwards. My two servants, who were in front, called out to ask if I was hurt. I said "no," and told them to go on. I could not see who fired. I looked round, and saw the gun in possession of the accused. The accused was standing on the spot where I left him when I said "salaam." His face was towards me. I ran on ahead, and left my fisherman, Goolam Hussein, behind. I constantly looked behind, and saw Goolam struggling with the Maharaj's puttiwallas. I called out to Goolam, "Never mind the net; come along with me." He caught me up a little time afterwards; and he had the net. I went to the travellers' bungalow and informed Mr. Anderson, and asked him for assistance. He gave me three sepoys and a jemadar, and went with me himself. Mr. Anderson and I rode and took our ghorawallahs with us. I went to the place where I had left the accused. Mr. Anderson asked me to ride on ahead. The accused was sitting in the same place, and I returned to Mr. Anderson and informed him. When we got close to the accused, I asked him, "Now, will you kindly show me the license?" Mr. Anderson also asked him. Mr. Anderson did not, to my knowledge, inform accused who he was. Mr. Anderson is an inspector of the Salt Department. The accused and his men were sitting on the ground. When Mr. Anderson asked accused for the license, he said, "Go about your business; I won't show it to you." Mr. Anderson said :—"If you don't show me the license, I shall have to take the gun away from you." He then ordered his jemadar to seize the gun. The accused presented the gun at Mr. Anderson, and said—"If you don't go away I'll shoot you, and then kill myself." The jemadar was armed with a sword; the four sepoys were in uniform and had muskets. The jemadar laid hold of the gun, and said, "You must not do this, Maharaj." I saw there was going to be a row, and told Mr. Anderson he had better go to the Fouzdar and also to the Mamlatdar, inform them of the case, and ask the police for assistance. After he had gone about four minutes I followed him, leaving the jemadar and sepoys. When I got to the Kamalpore gate, I informed the police. I rode inside the wall as far as the Monsery gate and informed the police there. We took with us one havildar and two or three peons. When we had gone several yards outside the Kamalpore gate, we saw a crowd and saw the accused with the gun in his hand. Accused was struggling with the sepoys. He got the gun from them and pointed it at me. I had the havildar and two sepoys with me. I told the havildar to tell the sepoys to take the gun from the accused, or he would kill me. A sepoy then took away the gun. When we got inside the gate, the accused seized the mace from his peon and began waving it about. I left the accused in charge of the havildar. I went then to the Mamlatdar and informed him of the case. I asked the Mamlatdar for assistance, and he gave me the jemadar of police, and I think one or two sepoys. The jemadar accompanied me to the Ranipore gate. We went along inside the city wall. When about 50 or 60 yards off the chowkey, the jemadar called out to the policeman and asked whether the gun was taken away. He said "yes," and the jemadar told the peon to take the gun to the cutcherry. The accused was not there at the time. I went back to the Mamlatdar, and asked him for protection. The Mamlatdar told me to come for protection into his court. There was a very large crowd outside the cutcherry, and the accused was inside. I heard him abuse the Mamlatdar. About 15 minutes afterwards, when the crowd dispersed, the Mamlatdar gave me a sepoy, and I went to the travellers' bungalow. When I came first I saw the accused inside the Mamlatdar's compound. He was by the cutcha jail, and the police were around him. I did not see him when I went away. I saw nothing but the gun in the accused's possession. The peons had something in their hands, with which he was loading the gun. One of the peons had a mace. This peon was a fair man with a green puggree. The man with the mace handed something to the Maharaj. To the best of my memory, when I went up to him I saw no powder or shot. When I went first, I don't think Ragoo had a belt. Neither I nor any of my party struck the accused with anything.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—I heard that a complaint was made against Mr. Anderson and myself for having assaulted the accused. I do not know that he ever complained to the Mamladart about me. (Question repeated.) I did hear. I did not know, when I saw him at the Mamlatdar's cutcherry, that accused had complained against me. I heard it the next day. When I saw him at the cutcherry he had his cheek cut open and was bleeding profusely. Khushall Jumakaram was one of the men charged before the Magistrate. He was discharged. He was not, I believe, injured. I don't know that he was examined by Dr. Banks. I heard that a complaint was made on his behalf against Mr. Anderson and myself. I went to the court of Mr. Younghusband, 1st class magistrate, and then heard that a complaint had been made by him against me. I do not remember Mr. Younghusband saying that a complaint had been made against the Mamlatdar for not inquiring into the case against me. I do not recollect Mr. Younghusband telling me that it had been sworn before him that the Mamlatdar had told Dadu Bux, jemadar, to inquire into the case, and that Dadu had refused because it was a complaint against a European. I made my complaint to Mr. Younghusband two days after the complaint was made against me. The copy of my deposition which I produce from my pocket, is dated the 30th; it was sent to me the day I made my deposition. I asked for it in order to have it by me to refresh my memory. I asked Mr. Younghusband for a copy, so that I might look at it occasionally. I thought it might be necessary to bring it into Court in case I might be asked for it. Mr. Anderson, I think, has also applied for a copy of his deposition. I have seen a copy of his deposition, and he has seen mine. We exchanged copies in order that each might know what the other had said. I asked Mr. Anderson to let me see the copy he had obtained. I have asked the other witnesses for the prosecution what they had said. I did that soon after the case was heard. I told, them to stick to their story if it was true. I know Namchund Seerchund. He was not with the accused at all when the disturbance took place, but I saw him with Captain Humfrey when the accused was arrested. I think I recollect that Mr. Yunghusband told me he was the man who had made the complaint on behalf of the accused against me. I did not get him arrested; on the contrary, I told Captain Humfrey he was not amongst the accused. I know he was arrested, but whether he was kept before the Magistrate until the case was finished I cannot say. As far as I can recollect, I told the Magistrate that the accused was not among the persons present; but the two puttiwallas were there. I have held the appointment of Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kurrachee, in the absence of Mr. Jones. I asked the accused for his license on the authority of section 12 of the Arms Act and a Government Resolution. The accused presented the gun at me, and I pushed it aside. Besides the accused and the people with him, I did not see anybody else on the bank. I was frightened at the time. I was not so calm as I am now. I was so frightened that I ran away and left my man behind me. There may have been people there whom I did not see. The gun (produced) is not loaded. Since it was taken from the accused it has been in the hands of the Ahmedabad District Police. I do not know if any police officer has fired it. I did not think of asking anybody to examine the gun to see if it had recently been fired. I saw the accused ramming something down the gun, Ragoo, Sumsher, and Ghoolam saw this too, I believe. I do not recollect having previously mentioned this fact. I do not know if any of the other witnesses are going to state it. My servants may have seen the gun levelled at me, but they did not attempt to interfere and did not say anything. None of my servants helped me while I was struggling for the gun. I was so confused that I did not think of telling my servants to disarm the accused. When the accused snatched the gun from my hand, I did not make any further attempt to disarm him. I did my best to quiet him, but he got furious. I sent my two men to call Mr. Anderson, and I also went to call him. After I was fired at, I went on my road to Mr. Anderson. When I came back the whole burden of my complaint was—"Show your license, or we will take you into custody and confiscate your gun." If he had given me up the gun, I would still have handed him over to the police for having shot at me. I returned with Mr. Anderson and four fully armed policemen, but I did not accuse the man of attempting to murder me and did not take him into custody, because I did not think of it at the time. I first thought of it at the Ranipore gate. When I went to Mr. Anderson I called out and said, "I have been shot at." There were some men in the compound at the time. When I went back to the accused, it did not strike me to arrest him on a charge of attempted murder. I think Shaik Ebrahim, the man now shown to me, is the man I spoke to when I said I had been shot at. I told him to go and give some assistance. Ghoolam was by my side when he pushed me. Ragoo and the other man had got about 30 paces ahead of me. The place where the disturbance took place is distant half or three-quarters of a mile from the travellers' bungalow. I did not think it was necessary for me to go to a magistrate to complain of my being shot at. I did not say anything to Mr. Anderson about going to a magistrate. When I turned round after the shot was fired, the others were standing close by the accused. Two men left and ran after my man. The mace-man was one of them. I did not go with my men to seize the man because accused is a strong man and he might have smashed me and hit me with the butt-end of the gun. With the accused there was a puttiwalla with a belt round his waist, but no arms. The accused and his party had one gun and a mace between them. We were eight to their four. We had four armed sepoys. We did not disarm him, as we thought we might hurt him, and he would then send in a complaint. We did our best to get the gun from him, but we could not do it, and left him to the police. Eventually one unarmed policeman took the gun from the accused. At that time the accused's face was not, to my recollection, cut open. It may have been. Before the man seized the gun the accused pointed it at Mr. Anderson. I said in my deposition—"As he refused to produce it, Mr. Anderson ordered the jemadar to lay hold of the gun. The jemadar took hold of the gun, but before he could get it away, the man said, 'If you touch my gun I will shoot you,' and at the same time got up, both holding the gun. The man then snatched the gun out of the jemadar's hand and pointed it at Mr. Anderson, saying, 'I will shoot you first, and then kill myself.'" I don't recollect whether he pointed the gun first, or not. I don't recollect which story is true. I don't invent when I don't recollect. I know he pointed the gun at Mr. Anderson. I did not see accused or anyone else reading when Mr. Anderson and I came up. I am quite sure that when I first went there the accused was not reading. When I went with Mr. Anderson accused was sitting down. I don't recollect now whether the gun was pointed before or after the struggle. There was a struggle for the gun between the jemadar and the accused. I do not recollect whether this continued until I left. I cannot say what the result of the struggle was.

August 8.

(By Telegraph.)

Further evidence for the prosecution was given to-day. The fisherman with Mr. Evezard when the Maharaj is alleged to have fired the gun stated that he and his master left the accused to get assistance. Having a thorn in his foot, witness stooped, and looking back saw the accused pointing the gun at Mr. Evezard. He gave his master a push, and directly after he heard a report and a whizzing sound close by.

Mr. Branson subjected the witness to a severe cross-examination, showing discrepancies between his deposition before the Magistrate and the present evidence.

Another fisherman spoke to the violent and abusive conduct of the accused; also to hearing the report of the gun and seeing Mr. Evezard on the ground after being pushed by the previous witness.

A police jemadar and peon gave evidence as to the threatening conduct of the accused with the gun.

Their cross-examination elicited some contradictions in their statements.

Messrs. Pestonjee Bhajiwala and Sorabji Puridi sit with the judge as assessors.

(To be continued.)

A NEW PORT FOR CALCUTTA.

In alluding to the difficulties at present experienced by shippers in getting delivery of their produce for shipping at the riverside owing to the confined nature of the port, Mr. Miller, in his address to the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at the meeting on Monday, briefly noticed one of the several schemes proposed for relieving the present pressure, namely, a dock at Diamond Harbour, in the following terms :—

Several proposals with a view to providing greater accommodation for shipping have been on foot, and a reference to the report will show that the subject of the proposal of the Government of India to construct a large wet dock at Diamond Harbour occupied last year a large share in the work of your late Committee.

On the engineering features of this proposal the Committee, of course, refrained from an opinion, but it would appear that the conclusion come to by them on the general proposition was in accord with the view taken by the Chamber at large, namely, that the experiment of making a Wet Dock at Diamond Harbour would unsettle our trade and add to the current expenses of working it. In this view there would appear to be general agreement amongst merchants; but the proposal is still in its infancy, and remembering, as many here must, the strong opposition which existed to the work of the Port Commissioners on the fresh establishment of that body, I would venture to think we may prudently await a further development of the views of the professional advisers of Government, before pronouncing definitely on it, or actively opposing the proposal that has been suggested.

It is possible that a Wet Dock at Diamond Harbour might prove convenient for Salt ships to discharge, and for ships and steamers to load cargoes of Jute and Seeds and Wheat, and if the undertaking could be commenced on a small scale and allowed to grow with the development of trade, it is conceivable it may prove the best remedy for our present congestion. It is still in embryo, and in view of the great increase that is yearly being made in the size and capacity of steamers, and of the difficulty of navigating them up to Calcutta, I do not think we should condemn this proposal too hastily.

Still it appears to me that it would be better to make the most of what we have got, before venturing on these gigantic engineering feats; and I hope the mercantile community will be made aware before it is too late of the decision of Government when one is arrived at, and again have an opportunity of forming an opinion.

The report of the Committee of the Chamber for the half-year goes much more fully into the several schemes proposed for this important object, namely, the Diamond Harbour Docks, the ship canal from some point near Calcutta convenient of access to the metropolitan system of railways and canals, to Port Canning, and the furnishing of increased mooring accommodation in the port by an extension of the jetties both up and down the river.—*Englishman.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·669
Temperature of the Air .... 80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 77·3
Dew Point .... 76·1
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·861
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.).. 83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.).... 77·9
General Direction of Wind* ..... WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.

Movement of wind in 24 hours* 463
Fall of Rain* .... 0·03
Total fall during month .... 1·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10-30 a.m. of 5th .. 0·01
" " " year .... 56·43

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, August 7 :—Except in the southern half of the Peninsula, the barometer has risen slightly since yesterday. But the pressure throughout Northern India is greatly below the normal average, especially on the Himalayas and the plains along their foot, and also in Eastern Bengal and Burmah. But the strong monsoon current which continues with increasing strength on the coast of the Konkan and Guzerat, is now diverted eastward, and a powerful west wind sweeps across Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces. All the North-West Provinces, Central India, Bengal, and Assam are densely clouded. In other provinces the skies are cloudy, but less completely overcast. Rain to-day :—Goa over 3 inches; Purneah and Saugor Island 2 to 3 inches; Rawalpindee, Mussoorie, Chittagong, Belgaum, and Mangalore 1 to 2 inches; Chakrata, Dhubri, Dacca, Mozufferpore, Mercara, Akyab, and Rangoon ½ inch and over. Previously, Darjeeling had 4½ inches; Purneah over 3 inches; Naini Tal and Jaunpore over 2 inches; Gorakpur, Bhaugulpore, and Cochin 1 to 2 inches; Chakrata, Lucknow, Benares. Dhubri, Burdwan, Goa, and Salem ½ inch and over.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In cts
Previously regtd.	56 40	66 39	63 87	65 10
7 Monday	0 3	....	....	....
8 Tuesday	....	0 4	0 0	0 0
Total....	56 43	66 43	63 87	65 10
Corresponding date last year	59 22	61 43	55 66	60 46

Note.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 8th August, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·652	83·4	WSW	27	0·00
Surat	·730	83·1	WSW	17	0·00
Bombay	·790	83·4	WSW	19	0·04
Ratnagiri	·828	79·3	W Fresh	...	0·20
Karwar	·834	80·0	WSW Light.	...	0·66
Mangalore ..	·896	76·5	W	4	0·61
Calicut	·912	74·6	NE	3	2·28
Cochin	·922	80·0	SW	1	0·33
Masulipatam.	·799	87·8	W	...	0·00
Madras	·829	87·8	WSW	8	0·19
Negapatam ..	·852	85·9	SW	4	0·31

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21st JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Commander W. B. Andrews, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the European mails of the 21st July and the following passengers :—

From Gravesend.

Capt. and Mrs. Welsh.
Mr. A. Ertel.
Mr. E. R. Calthorpe.
Miss La Touche.
Depy.-Surg. A. J. Dale.
Lieut.-Col C. F. Morton.
Mr. E. Stileman.
Mrs. Edgelow.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae.
Capt. Dorward.
Mr. Barrett.
Mr. Noad.
Mr. M. Bah Too.
Miss Dodd.
Mr. and Mrs. Coster and two children.
Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and infant.

From Brindisi.

Dr. and Mrs. Keegan.
Lieut.-Col. Perrean.
Mr. McTavish.
Capt. Fehris.
Mr. Hibbert.
Mr. R. D. Hare.
Mr. O. Stack.
Mr. S. G. Brebner.
Major K. T. Stevenson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST JULY INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Windsor Castle on Wednesday for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present on Wednesday at a garden-party in the grounds of the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-road.

The Prince of Wales, on Wednesday, presided at a meeting of the General Committee for the Fisheries Exhibition to be held in London next year.

It is announced that should a military expedition to Egypt become necessary the Duke of Connaught will command the Guards Brigade.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present except Earl Spencer. Another Council was held on July 20.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the amendments to the Shadwell Fish Market Bill, giving compensation to the City of London and a right of purchase, were not insisted upon. On Monday, Lord Lamington called attention to the expediency of constructing the Euphrates Valley line of railway. Lord Kimberley replied that the railway could not be made without a guarantee to a large amount, which the Government were not prepared to propose. Lord Derby preferred the widening of the Suez Canal. Lord Carnarvon also thought a Government guarantee impossible. On Tuesday the Bills of Exchange Bill was read a second time. Last night Lord Salisbury moved an address to the Crown for the non-confirmation of the new statute proposed by the Commissioners in respect of examiners at the University of Oxford, but on a division the motion was negatived by 70 to 57.

In the House of Commons on Friday, numerous questions were asked in relation to the state of affairs at Alexandria and the Suez Canal. The Committee on the Arrears Bill was resumed, and, after discussions upon amendments occupying both sittings, clauses 1 to 4 were agreed to. The House met on Saturday at 12 o'clock, and sat until half-past 7. The Electric Lighting Bill was considered in Committee. The Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. On Monday, after the usual series of questions, Mr. Bright made a short statement of his reasons for quitting the Ministry, which he stated to be his inability to concur with his colleagues in their Egyptian policy. After a few words from Mr. Gladstone the House again went into Committee on the Arrears Bill, and clauses up to 11 were disposed of. On Tuesday afternoon Sir H. Wolff condemned the Government for their dilatory action in Egypt, and for their reticence in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone complained of the unwarranted statements that had been made. At the evening sitting the remaining clauses of the Arrears Bill were disposed of, and a new clause was introduced by Mr. Gladstone applying to the cases of tenants not exceeding £50 annual valuation. On Wednesday some additional clauses were added to the Arrears Bill. The Previous Question disposed of the motion for the second reading of the Contagious Diseases Acts Amendment Bill, and Mr. Stevenson's Sunday Closing Bill was talked out. Last night Mr. Gladstone gave notice for Monday of a Vote of Credit for the expenses in connection with the Egyptian question. The report of amendments on the Arrears Bill gave rise to a lengthened discussion on the whole subject.

Mr. John Bright on Saturday resigned his seat in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Earl of Carnarvon and Sir R. Cross on Tuesday spoke at a meeting of the Vauxhall Conservative Association, and sharply criticised the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. J. A. Godley has been appointed a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in place of Mr. A. Montgomery, resigned.

Very extensive naval and military preparations are being made in the dockyards and arsenals in contemplation of extended operations in the East.

The shooting for the Queen's Prize was concluded at Wimbledon on Tuesday. The winner was Sergeant Lawrence, 1st Dumbarton Rifles.

The annual Wesleyan Conference was held on Tuesday at Leeds, when the Rev. C. Garrett was elected President for the ensuing year.

The Eton and Harrow cricket match was drawn unfinished on Saturday, Eton having 57 runs to get to win, with three wickets to fall.

The Australian Cricketers have defeated Yorkshire by 47 runs, Middlesex was beaten by Lancashire by nine wickets, Sussex defeated Surrey by five wickets, and Essex defeated Herts by four wickets.

The sentences of imprisonment passed by the Whitchurch magistrates on members of the Salvation Army for persisting in a public procession were quashed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and the magistrates were ordered to pay the costs.

Thomas Walsh, who is charged with treason-felony and illegal possession of arms, has been committed for trial.

Colonel Brackenbury has resigned his appointment as Assistant Under-Secretary in Dublin.

A proclamation was issued at Dublin on Friday morning declaring many Irish counties, cities, and baronies to be placed under the provisions of the Crime Prevention Act.

A woman named Connell was found shot near Balla on Thursday night, and she died the following day. It is believed that the motive for the crime was a dispute concerning a piece of land held by the poor woman.

Obituary.—Maj.-Gen. G. B. Munbee, Bo. Ret.; F. W. Lascelles, late Mad. C.S.; Insp.-Gen. J. Cotton; the Hon. S. C. H. Roper-Curzon; J. Petherick, late Consul at Soudan; Mr. Chas. Heath Wilson; Lady Bligh.

Order has been restored at Alexandria, where Lord Charles Beresford is in command of Marines and sailors, who are acting as a police force. American, German, Russian, and Greek sailors have also been landed to assist in maintaining order. The Khedive remains in his Palace, which is garrisoned by British Marines. The destruction of property in Alexandria is very great, and there appears to be no doubt that it was incited by Mahmoud Samy, one of Arabi's principal co-adjutors. Admiral Seymour has issued a strong proclamation against pillage and incendiarism. Arabi is at Kafrdawar, about 14 miles distant from Alexandria, with about 6,000 infantry, 800 cavalry, and 36 guns. Two infantry regiments and 900 Marines have arrived at Alexandria, and the sailors have been recalled to their ships.

Dervish Pasha has been recalled by the Sultan, and left on Wednesday for Constantinople.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople on Saturday presented identical Notes to the Porte requesting the Sultan to send troops to restore and maintain order in Egypt. The Porte has notified its willingness to take part in the Conference.

In the French Chamber the Egyptian question came under discussion. M. de Freycinet justified the policy of the Government, and declared that they were acting in concert with the British Government, particularly in respect to the Suez Canal. At the same time they desired, as did also the English Cabinet, the co-operation of the other Powers in the settlement of the Egyptian question. M. Gambetta approved the agreement with Great Britain, and deprecated Turkish intervention as dangerous to French interests in Northern Africa.

In consequence of an adverse vote of the Chamber on the question of the appointment of a Mayor of Paris, the Ministry have tendered their resignation.

A semi-official article has appeared in the *Cologne Gazette*, in which it is stated that the interests of Germany in the East are confined to the maintenance of peace and order and respect for the Sultan's rights.

Some of the Italian papers demand that Great Britain should compensate Italian subjects for losses sustained by the bombardment at Alexandria.

The widow of President Lincoln died on Sunday.

Mr. Michael Davitt left New York on Saturday by a Belgian steamer for Antwerp.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Sir J. Fergusson, Boree-bunder, 11-15 a.m.
Annual meeting, Bank of Bombay, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Band, King's Own, [illegible], evening.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 7th :—Punjab (s), from Bussorah. Yesterday :—Ganges (s), London; Boskenna Bay (s), Cardiff.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Malwa (s) and Aglaja (s), for Trieste, &c.; I. G. Tenasserim (s) and Dryburgh Abbey (s), Egypt.

Music at the Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

Quick March	Old Mother England	R. Binding.
Overture	Charles VI.	Halevy.
Fantasia	Le Jardin des Hespérides.	Gurtner.
Valse	Rhein Sagen	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Neu Molodien	Strauss.
Galop	Wally	Heinsdorff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Les Deux Journées	Cherubini.
Terzetto and Chorus.	Elijah	Mendelssohn.
Valse	Entre Nous	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Tancredi	Rossini.
Valse	Fleurs du Printemps	Bousquet.
Polka	Pleasant Pastime	W. Middleton.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Chanda entered, and the s. s. Tenasserim and Dryburgh Abbey left, the dock yesterday.

An Old Offender.—Mooni Raymon was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing Rs. 4-8 in cash from the person of Sukawat Hoosein. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accidents.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Kasee, woman, aged thirty years. The deceased was employed as a labourer in a wool-cleaning factory in Duncan-road. She fell out of window in the factory on the 17th ult., and was fatally injured. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Yesterday a coroner's inquest was held at the Alliance Mill, Tardeo, on the body of Bapoo Wittoo, a labourer employed in the erection of a stable there. The work of the building was being superintended by a native maistry named Bhugwan Madhowjee, but, as deposed by Mr. R. MacEwen, Assistant Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, the materials were found defective and the maistry incompetent. The work subsequently collapsed on Monday evening, mortally injuring the deceased. The jury returned the following verdict: "That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of the accidental fall of a house upon him. The jury are of opinion that Bhugwan Madhowjee, the builder of the fallen house, was not a competent person to erect a building."

Gamblers.—Biharee Gungadhur and four others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector King, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Bungywada, and the other prisoners, together with prisoner No. 1, with gaming therein. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, and the others Rs. 5 each.

Assault.—Callidas Bhowani was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Kerson Currumsey, a grain-merchant, on the evening previous, at Bhat Bazaar. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 25; in default of the payment of the fine to undergo a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A Charge of Cheating.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Marwaree named Khetsey Mugnaram was charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the instance of a Parsee named Sorabjee Burjorjee, with dishonestly inducing the complainant to deliver to him a sum of Rs. 116. The complainant having failed to substantiate the charge, he was fined Rs. 50, which was awarded to defendant as costs.

Assaulting a Woman.—Cooverjee Bezonjee, a bailiff of the Small Cause Court, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Mrs. Helena Little, the wife of Mr. G. Little, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, living in the Parell-road, Byculla. The defendant on the 10th ultimo went to Mr. Little's house to execute a writ of attachment on the property of a Mr. Almeida, who was living there. Defendant, on entering the premises, was asked by Mrs. Little who he was. He said he had come to take Mr. Almeida's things. Mrs. Almeida, who was then standing behind Mrs. Little, shut the door. Mrs. Little again asked the defendant who he was. He replied he "would show her," and said she was not to ask him anything. Mrs. Little declined to allow defendant to enter her house; and the defendant seized her by the arm and pushed her, and slapped her on the face two or three times. Mrs. Little raised a cry and sent for the police. On the arrival of Messrs. Reid and Grennon, police officers, a complaint was made. The defendant denied the assault, alleging that he was bitten by complainant; but the police officers noticed that Mrs. Little's face was red and swollen, as if she had been assaulted in the manner described. The accused was fined Rs. 20. Mr. Morojee Cassinath appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ardesir Bezonjee for the defence.

Kurrachee Volunteer Club.—A correspondent writes to the local *Civil and Military Gazette* :—"I have paid a visit at the Volunteer Club, which has been recently opened, and was charmed with the manner in which everything was arranged both as to comfort and convenience. Certainly the Committee, and Honorary Secretary, &c., of the Club deserve the thanks of the Volunteers; and Volunteering ought now to become most popular in Kurrachee."

An Offence under the Postal Act:—We are told that there is a case pending before the City Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, in which a young boy—a brother of one of the convicted parties in the recent Kolhapore Defamation cases—is charged with using a service stamp on an anonymous letter addressed to Mr. Justice Latham. The case was called on yesterday, when the young fellow furnished security for his appearance when called upon.—*Poona Observer.*

The Sudden Death of Mrs. Gyll.—It is with regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Gyll, wife of Major Gyll of the Royal Artillery, Bombay, which melancholy event took place at Jethee on Saturday. It appears Mrs. Gyll accompanied a party of friends to witness the competition for the Bheema Cup, and whilst riding across country, she suddenly took ill, and, shortly after she was removed to her tent, she expired. It is said that her sudden and untimely death was caused by heart-disease. The remains of the late Mrs. Gyll were brought into Poona by a special train last Saturday evening, and Major Gyll, who was in Bombay when the unfortunate occurrence took place, and who was telegraphed to almost immediately, arrived in time to attend the funeral, which took place last (Sunday) evening.—*Poona Observer.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London—Mr. J. Goldsworthy and Mr. F. Pickett.
For Brindisi—Mr. A. Wace.
For Port Said—Col. Sir Baker Russell and Lieut. Creagh.

ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOUR OF MR. ASHBURNER.

The managing committee of the Society for the Encouragement of the Native Drama have issued invitations for Saturday evening to meet the Hon. L. R. Ashburner at the Esplanade Theatre, opposite the Crawford Market. The representation is to be in Guzerati. The play selected is "Harischandra," which has been performed before large audiences some three hundred times in Bombay, and is deservedly popular. It is a dramatised version by Mr. K. N. Kabraji, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, of an ancient romance, and is dedicated by permission to H. M. the Queen.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

August 8.

(Before Mr. Justice Melvill.)

BAPUJEE HORMUSJEE COOPER vs. MANEKBAI al[illegible] BANOOBAI.

Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and G[illegible] presented a plaint on behalf of the plain[illegible] prayed for a dissolution of marriage, on t[illegible] of his wife's adultery.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff [illegible] 25th July, 1879, lawfully married to [illegible] About a month after their mar[illegible] proceeded to Calcutta, where th[illegible] for about ten months in the ho[illegible] father, but without having con[illegible] riage. Such non-consummati[illegible] any physical cause on the [illegible] defendant. After the la[illegible] defendant returned to her [illegible] and was still living the[illegible] from time to time, invit[illegible] but without effect. The p[illegible] and he believed, that [illegible] defendant committ[illegible] persons unknown [illegible] of which she be[illegible] cured an abortion. The defendant had further, upon pretence of ill-health, shut herself up in a secluded room on the upper floor of her parents' house, and nobody except her mother was allowed access to her. The plaintiff apprehended that unless she be forthwith examined by medical inspectors to be appointed by the Court, the evidence of the abortion would for ever be lost to him, and that he would be seriously prejudiced in the proof of his case. The plaintiff therefore prayed for an order appointing medical inspectors. He also prayed, among other things, that his marriage with the defendant might be dissolved.

His Lordship, on reading the plaint, said it appeared that the plaint had been declared by the plaintiff's brother and constituted attorney in Bombay; whereas it must be declared by the plaintiff himself. The plaint was ordered to be sent to Calcutta to be declared by the plaintiff before one of the Commissioners, and then to be sent to Bombay for presentment.

PESTONJEE PALLONJEE KOLAH vs. COOVERBAI AND KAIKHOSHRU BYRAMJEE.

The plaintiff appeared in person and applied to make absolute a decree *nisi* for divorce passed on the 2nd of May last. The plaintiff had in his petition prayed for divorce, on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. The case was heard on the 2nd May last, when a decree *nisi* was given for the plaintiff, with costs to be paid by the co-respondent.

To-day his Lordship made the decree *nisi* absolute, as neither the respondent nor the co-respondent appeared to show cause against it.

HIGH COURT.—August 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

S. S. SIGG-SULZER vs. NURSEY NATHA.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant, applied that the suit be transferred to the list of long causes. Apparently the plaintiffs had got hold of the wrong man; for the defendant never received any advances from them, never went to their office, and never signed any documents to them. It was a pure question of identity, for the defendant never made any consignment through the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,456.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the plaintiffs, said the matter of the claim lay in a very narrow compass, and that the written statement had been put in merely for the purposes of delay.

His Lordship transferred the case to the list of long causes. Costs to be costs in the cause.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA vs. HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE WADIA.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement, on the ground that the defendant had agreed to pay the amount of the claim by instalments. The hearing was postponed until after the October vacation.

NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PANDAY AND OTHERS vs. KERBADJEE HORMUSJEE.

The other plaintiffs besides the first were Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Dorabjee Framjee Panday. There was no appearance for either party when the case was called out; and it was therefore dismissed.

ROBERT RYRIE AND OTHERS vs. FUCKEERCHUND MOTICHUND AND OTHERS.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was dismissed.

A LARGE ESTATE.

HEERALAL JUMNADAS AND ANOTHER vs. SITTARAM RADHAKISSON AND OTHERS.

His Lordship said that, on the application of the seventh and eighth defendants, Sir Charles Sargent in September last granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the plaintiffs and the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from collecting or receiving any partnership debts or other money of the firms of Doolabchund Kundarilal and Kundarimul Doolabchund of Bombay, Surat, Calcutta, Rampore, and Shahabad, and why a receiver should not be appointed. For some reason or another, which was not very clear, cause was not shown against that rule until Tuesday last; and on that day, and the two following days, the matter was argued by the Advocate-General on behalf of the first plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the seventh and eighth defendants. The plaint was filed on the 5th October, 1874, by two brothers; and the firm, the members of which came of a very ancient Hindu family, was established in 1737. Doolabchund, the founder of it, carried on the business of a merchant and shroff at Surat; and shortly before his death, in 1773, he executed a document by which the shares of this family were apportioned: and from that time until the filing of the plaint the various branches of the firm were managed and the business carried on. The plaint alleged that the moonim of the Rampore firm controlled the firms, at Rampore, Shahabad, and Calcutta. It was admitted that no adjustment or any account of the partnership had been taken since 1773; and it was now prayed that the partnership be wound up and settled by the court. On the same day that the plaint was filed a rule *nisi* for injunction and receiver was obtained on behalf of the plaintiffs, but it was discharged in January, 1875. In July, 1875, an order of reference of all disputes between the parties to the moonims of the firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Shahabad was made. The time fixed by the order was extended. Although more than two years had elapsed, nothing appeared to have been done by the arbitrators. The circumstances of the case had since then changed materially. In 1877 Davidas Bhujraj, moonim of the Rampore firm, died; and was succeeded by his son Davidas Jeevundas. The first plaintiff swore that the office of moonim was hereditary, while the defendant Poonjarimull swore that moonims were appointed with the consent of all the parties. The business of the Surat house was discontinued as well as that of Shahabad, the books of the latter being locked up and guards placed over them. All the parties except two were in favour of the appointment of a receiver, and that the affairs of the firms should be wound up. The first plaintiff and his brother prayed by their plaint that the firm may be dissolved; and they could not now recede from the position they had then taken up. It was absolutely necessary for the protection of the properties of the firm, which were of the value of about twenty lakhs, that a receiver should be appointed. His Lordship therefore made the rule absolute, appointing Mr. L. A. Watkins receiver and manager of the property of the firm without giving security. Costs reserved.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham.)

A CASTE DISPUTE.

DAYAL PURSHOTUM AND OTHERS vs. JADOWJEE MUNJEE.

In this case the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 647-10-6, which was the amount which the defendant was alleged to have received as the custodian of the caste funds. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Khanderao Morojee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, for the defendant.

When the case was called on for hearing this morning, Mr. Budroodin said he believed that Mr. Farran was engaged in the Appellate Court and Mr. Inverarity in Mr. Justice Bayley's court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was instructed to appear for the defendant, and asked that the case might be adjourned until next Thursday, as his learned friends Messrs. Farran and Inverarity, who held the brief for the defendant, were both engaged in the other courts.

His Lordship observed that public business would come to a dead-lock if he were to postpone cases in that manner.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that the court would see that the defendant would be put to a serious disadvantage, if briefs were now given to new counsel.

His Lordship said that counsel must return briefs, if they could not come in.

Mr. Inverarity, in the meanwhile, appeared, and applied that the case be postponed until Thursday, on his client paying the costs of the day, as both he and Mr. Farran were engaged in other courts. Mr. Inverarity said he did not suppose that Mr. Farran would have taken a brief on the Appellate Side unless there was a very short matter.

His Lordship said that he could not grant a postponement, as he saw that there was no other case to go on with.

Mr. Budroodeen then read the pleadings. The plaintiff's claim, in behalf of themselves and the other members of the caste, was for Rs. 647-10-6, being the balance of the caste fees and contributions levied and collected from the members of the caste on the occasion of the marriages and other ceremonies and for the use of the caste property up to December, 1881. The funds were in the hands of the defendant, as the custodian in behalf of the caste. The parties are members of the Cutchee Brahma Khutree caste.

The defendant, in his written statement, admitted that he had received fees on account of the public charitable trusts of the caste, and that he was indebted in respect thereof in the sum of Rs.449-10-6. The moneys were in his hands as a trustee of a public charitable trust, and the suit was not maintainable on that ground, as the consent of the Advocate-General had not been first obtained. The defendant further said that in no event ought t[illegible] plaintiffs to be allowed the costs of the suit, a[illegible] was always ready to hand over what was due t[illegible] caste, and would have before this done so, if [illegible] not been that the plaintiffs had prevented h[illegible] selling his house by obtaining a warrant [illegible] ment before judgment.

After the case was partly gone into, [illegible] gave by consent of the parties a decr[illegible] tiffs for Rs. 647-10-6.

MADR[illegible]

Theft of a Money[illegible] money-order which [illegible] Bangalore Post Offic[illegible] is employed in lo[illegible] office. It seems th[illegible] and he is alleged [illegible] turban and a [illegible] *Bangalore P*[illegible]

The La[illegible] regret to [illegible] occurre[illegible] the de[illegible] som[illegible] ly [illegible] f[illegible]

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE OLEOGRAPHS, &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt-frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

On SATURDAY, the 12th August, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction-room, at 1 p.m., the remaining lot of oleographs, &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable landed property at Shaik Ally Janjeerkur Street.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises by order of the martgagee Hajee Tyab Alias and on account and risk of the mortgagor Jan Mahomed Cassum, under the power of sale contained in an Indenture, dated the 13th day of February, 1882.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground whereof Fazul Cassum Ganjee is the Fazendar, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or shops standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Shaik Ally Janjeerkur Street, without the Fort in the Mandvee sub district, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 2-, and bounded on or towards the north by the said Shaik Ally Janjeerkur Street, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Boolun Butcher, on or towards the east by the property of Hassumbhai, and ono or towards the west by the property of Khalipha Abdoolla, and which said hereditaments, and premises formerly were, and are now in the occupation of the said Jan Mahomed Cassum and his tenants.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent. as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneers.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1882.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 9th August, 1882. Auctioneer.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the warehouse No. 1, at the Dock, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, loose cotton, &c.

SALE OF T. RED YARN.

On MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Gopal Geerdhur—

R. S.—2,205—2,094-2,095 2,100-2,103	6	bales T. red yarn	ex s.s. Italia.
2,259-78	20	„ „	ex s.s. Hispania.
2,379-88	10	„ „	ex s.s. Romania.
2,434-43	10	„ „	ex s.s. Armenia.

SALE OF valuable landed Properties at Lower Colaba, on the public road leading from Fort to the Lighthouse.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, at 4 p.m., [redacted]

Bombay, on the eastside of the Colaba seashore, and one of the said two pieces of land is bounded on the east and north by the said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described, and on the west and south by the seashore and the other of the said two pieces of land, is bounded on the east by the said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the property in the occupation of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill and on or towards the south partly by the said hereinbefore firstly and secondly described premises and partly by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tarwady Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a double-barrelled breech loading pin fire gun by Geo. Lofley in case, real Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, gentleman's and lady's saddles, double and single harness, &c., the property of Surgeon Major P. MURPHY.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, a handsome English-built light open carriage, a handsome light circular-fronted brougham, a pair of powerful grey Australian horses, a strong grey Australian brougham horse, sets of single and double harness, lady and gentleman's saddles, rich table ornaments, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, handsome pictures, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon J. PINKERTON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at shortnotice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

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OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
O INVALIDS.—If you wish to
refreshing sleep, free from headache,
anguish, to calm and assuage the
otracted disease, invigorate the
late the circulating systems of the
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he name of CHLORODYNE,
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medy known for Coughs,
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MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLIES.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
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CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
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DINDIGULS.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

The above Brands are all *Specialities* of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, manufactured of carefully selected New Season's Tobacco, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

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5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE New Combination Breakfast Frame, with Egg Cups and Spoons, Toast Rack, Mustard, Pepper, Salt, &c., complete.

SUITABLE FOR A WEDDING PRESENT.
Rs. 68 to Rs. 108.
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Daulton, Stiffe, Blue and Brown, Splash, and other Ware, with Electro-plated Mounts, from which sets can be formed. Prices moderate.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH OAK WORK,
With Electro-plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS,
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Rs. 80.
BISCUIT BOXES,
Rs. 42 and 29.

CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS,
Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES,
Rs. 37, 22 and 20.

[redacted]

MARMALADE DISHES,
Rs. 26 and 20.
LOVING CUPS,
Three handles,
Rs. 57.
TOAST RACKS,
Rs. 20.
INKSTANDS,
Rs. 53.

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FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the newest and most approved shapes, made specially to stand the Climate, and WARRANTED not to CHANGE COLOUR.

	Rs.	as.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
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Black Soft Felt, Round Crown, cannot possibly get out of shape ...	8	8
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Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
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Fawn Stiff Felt, Round Crown	8	8

A large stock of Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Tweed Hats, Caps, Boys' Felt Hats, Ladies' Felt Hats and Helmets.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
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ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.
ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

EDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

t my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot
gh. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are
hose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under
es ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring,
nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascer-
men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that
nd the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

s' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per
lozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

IOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

F. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE
LD., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CARLTON
WHISKEY,
ELEVEN
YEARS' OLD

CARLTON
WHISKEY,
FIVE
YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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Dry Water Colours.
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Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
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⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINESS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

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OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.

"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
GUINNESS STOUT. }
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
ENGRAVERS,
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STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „	.. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „ „	.. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
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SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
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Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.
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Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.
PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.
SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

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WHISKEY! WHISKEY!

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst t finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is rich, mellow, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. a.	
Silks Black	...from	2 4	per yard.
Ditto Colored	... „	2 11	„
Satins all shades ...	... „	1 9	„
Velvets	... „	2 0	„
Velveteens colored ...	... „	1 8	„
Ditto Black... ...	... „	1 8	„
Sateens all Shades ...	... „	0 8	„
Grenadines	... „	0 5	„
Alpacas	... „	0 6	„
Serges Blue	... „	1 2	„
Muslins white and fancy,	... „	0 4½	„
Lawns	.. „	2½	„
Merinos all Shades ...	... „	1 6	„
„ Black ...	... „	0 13½	„
Pompadours, fast colours	... „	0 5	„
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Frillings	... „	0 1¼	„
Cash's Frillings all widths	...		
Fringes Black Silk ...	... „	0 14	„

		Rs. a.	
Dresses Ready made ...	..from	3 8	each.
Ditto Ball	... „	9 0	„
Underlinen in Great Varieties.			
Flowers Ditto ..			
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Fans Ditto ...			
Ribbons in all shades and widths			
Handkerchiefs	...from	1 8	dozen.
Gloves Kid white and colored...	„	1 4	per pair.
„ „ Black and colored	„	1 8	„
„ Silk Black	„	0 15	„
„ „ Colored 2 Buttons...	„	1 6	„
„ „ „ 3 Buttons...	„	1 12	„
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for...	„	0 8	„
Linen Collars all shapes	...from	2 12	dozen.
Linen Cuffs	„	4 2	„
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	„	5 8	each.
Ditto untrimmed	„	0 12	„
Hats Riding	„	5 12	each.
Hoisery in all qualities and prices.			

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

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PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.

FOR PROSPECTUSES, &c., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in September next TENDERS will be invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a LINE of RAILWAY between HOSPETT and HUBLI, a distance of about 90 miles. Drawings and bills of quantities will then be ready.

G. M. STEWART, Agent,
Southern Maharatta Railway Company.
Poona, 24th June, 1882.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with exemplification of Probate of the Will annexed) of the Property and Credits of BURDETT RICHARD POWELL, late of No. 11, Vicarage Gardens, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, a Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, Bombay Presidency, deceased, who died on the 4th day of January, 1882, has been GRANTED to Mr. HUGH WATSON JONES, the duly constituted Attorney of Osborne Capel Powell, M.D., the sole executor named in the said Will. All persons having claims against the Estate of the said Burdett Richard Powell are required to send in particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors to the Administrator at their office in Meadow-street within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Administrator will remit the assets in his hands to the executor of the said deceased in England without regard to any claims of which he or his Solicitors shall not then have had notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property in their hands belonging to the Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay such debts and hand over such property to he said Administrator. Dated this 1st day of August, 1882.

PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 25 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ ...	„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour blanche	Rs. 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 17 0	Rs. 19
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	
Cru de Barreyre	„ 18 0	
Chateau La Begorce	„ 21 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 28 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	„ 22 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's *** stars	„ 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)	„ 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	„ 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz pints.
ST. PAULI BEER	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
FLOWER & SONS PALE ALE	„ 5 0	„ 3 0
IND COOPE & Co.'s BITTER BEER	„ 5 0	„ ..
MUNICH EXPORT BEER	„ 6 8	„ ...
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 18 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)	„ 15 0	...
Real Italian Olive Oil, large bottles	„ 11 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 22nd Ma[illegible]

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co. Ld.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,930,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPAN [illegible] established in India, to provide Security against [illegible] arising through dishonesty of persons holding situat[illegible] trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and d[illegible] Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally [illegible] for European and Native Officer under Governm[illegible] Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

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NOTICES.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.* Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 14th instant, when a FOURTH CALL of Rupees Fifty per Share was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 15th August, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 24th July, 1882.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on the 19th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1882.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. E. Gostling and H. W. Payne in place of Messrs. H. A. Hormusjee and J. W. Scott respectively; the former having resigned his seat and the latter being absent for a considerable time in England, through illness, the Board having no intimation of his returning to Bombay.
4th.—To elect Directors for the ensing year who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
6th.—The Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th instant to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1882.

THE NAVY.

◆

(*London Gazette*, July 21.)

Admiralty, 18th July, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Engineer W. E. Prescott has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 13th instant.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Comdr. Howard Kerr has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 15th instant.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870, and 30th April, 1877—Chief Engineer William Dark has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 29th Nov., 1879—Lieut. H. A. Monteith has been placed on the Retired List from the 19th instant, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from the same date.

THE ARMY.

◆

(*London Gazette*, July 21.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 21st July, 1882.

Royal Engineers, Major B. O. Seton (late Bombay), from the Supmry. List, to be Major.

The following Lieuts. to be Capts., dated 23rd July :—

H. C. Chermside, C.M.G., T. J. Tresidder, T. R. Main, M. K. Brady, C. W. Sherrard, H. W. Renny-Tailyour, W. Pitt, C. Wilkinson, H. H. Hart, O. V. Boddy, J. C. M. Beresford, C. B. Henderson, L. Langley, C. B. Wilkieson, G. F. Mann, F. J. Romilly, J. T. Johnstone, C. C. Carter, E. Dickinson, W. F. Noel-Noel, C. A. Rochfort-Boyed, H. L. Jessep.

India Office, 21st July, 1882.

H. M. has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the Officers of the S. C. and Indian Military Services, made by the Govts. in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major E. Temple.
To be Major.—Capt. J. Burne.
To be Captain.—Lieut. R. C. Hadow.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major F. B. Middleton.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols :—
M. Millett, Bl. Inf. Dated 1st July, 1881.
H. V. Riddell, Bl. Inf. Dated 16th July, 1881.
H. Rowband, Bl. Inf. Dated 30th August, 1881.
R. H. Inglis, Bl. Inf. Dated 3rd October, 1881.
R. C. Low, C.B., Bl. Cav. Dated 8th Feb., 1882.

EGYPT.

◆

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S DESPATCH.

THE *London Gazette* of July 21st contains the following despatch received at the Admiralty from Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Mediterranean Station, dated on board H.M.S. Invincible,—14th July, 1882, at Alexandria :—

Invincible, at Alexandria,
July 14, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that in consequence of the arduous nature of my duties since the 11th instant, I regret I am unable to send a detailed account at present of the attack on the Forts of Alexandria.

2. Having failed to obtain compliance with the demands which I was directed to make on the "*de facto*" rulers of Egypt, I attacked the batteries on the northern face of Alexandria and the south-western works simultaneously on the morning of the 11th instant, and succeeded in silencing the Forts at 5.30 p.m., when I made a signal to cease firing.

3. On the morning of the 12th I ordered the Téméraire and Inflexible to engage Fort Pharos, and after two or three shots had been fired a flag of truce was hoisted on Fort Ras-el-Teen, and I then sent my Flag Lieutenant—the Honourable Hedworth Lambton—in to discover the reason, and from his report there is no doubt it was simply a ruse to obtain time; and as negotiations failed, my demand being to surrender the batteries commanding the Boghan Channel, one shot was fired into the Meix Barracks Battery Earthwork, when a flag of truce was again hoisted. I then sent Lieutenant and Commander Morrison into the harbour in the Helicon, and on his going on board the Khedive's yacht Maharoussa, he found she had been deserted, and he reported on his return after dark his belief that the town had been evacuated.

4. Yesterday morning I steamed into the harbour in the Invincible, with the Penelope and Monarch following, and landed a party to take possesion of Ras-el-Teen.

5. I regret to say that the city of Alexandria has suffered greatly by fire and pillage.

6. At 4.45 p.m. His Highness the Khedive arrived and proceeded to the palace, where I placed a guard of 700 Marines for his protection, and to occupy the peninsula.

In the evening a party of blue-jackets landed with a Gatling gun, and cleared some streets of the Arabs who were setting fire to and pillaging the town.

7. I have to express my great admiration of the manner in which the officers and men of the Squadron carried out their various duties, reflecting the greatest credit on all concerned; and I would make especial mention of Captain Walter Hunt Grubbe, C.B., of the Sultan, the Senior Officer in command of the Northern Division.

8. The Egyptians fought with determined bravery, replying to the hot fire poured into their forts from our heavy guns until they must have been quite decimated.

9. A detailed account of my proceedings, with copies of correspondence, will be forwarded as soon as possible.

10. A list of killed and wounded is attached hereto.

I have, &c.,
F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR,
Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

List of killed and wounded in engagement with Batteries and Forts of Alexandria on the 11th July, 1882 :—

KILLED.

Inflexible.—Mr. William Shannon, Carpenter.
Alexandra.—Walter Fisher, A.B.
Superb.—George McCharne, Private R.M.
Sultan.—Charles Collins, A.B., and Robert Marshall, A.B.

WOUNDED.

Inflexible.—Lieutenant Fras. S. Jackson, R. M. (severely), and William Houghton, R. M. (slightly).
Alexandra.—John Myers, A. B. (severely), Thomas Palmer, Captain Forecastle (slightly), George Talbot, Private R. M. (slightly).
Superb.—George Webb, Ship's Corporal, 2nd Class.
Sultan.—James Dexter, Boy, 1st class (severely), Albert Jutson, A. B. (slightly), Jas McCarthy, A.B. (slightly), Robert Pacey, A. B. (slightly), Jas. Tussell, A. B. (slightly), Joseph Gomes, boatswain's mate (slightly), Saml. Fuller, Leading Seaman (slightly), Thos. Poingdestre, A. B. (slightly).
Invincible.—Redmond McGuire, Boy (severely), Mr. Wm. Lumsden, Midshipman (slightly), A. Chusevia, Stoker (slightly), John Yolland, A. B. (slightly), John Gill, Ordinary Seaman (slightly), and J. W. Moore, Private R. M. (slightly).
Penelope.—Levi Holley, Boy 1st class (dangerously), Alfd. Jackson, Boy, 1st class (dangerously), Henry Dawson, Leading Seaman (dangerously), John Wheadon, Leading Seaman (severely), Wm. Wooll, Captain Mast (severely), Lieutenant Francis H. Davies (slightly), Wm. Lee, A. B. (slightly), Wm. McAnnally, A. B. (slightly).

F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR,
Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

RESTORING ORDER AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on July 16 (Sunday) :—

Yesterday morning, Captain Fisher, who has been placed in command of the Town and Forts, left the Palace with a strong column consisting of a strong force of blue-jackets with four Gatling guns.

The force marched in military order right round and then through the city, and reinforced the posts at all the gates.

The demonstration was a most effective one, and evidently produced a very strong impression upon the native population.

I accompanied the force, and found the town itself and all the strategical points with the forts and gates thoroughly in our grasp.

At Fort Gabarrie, Midshipman Stracey, who was in command, reported that during the night an armed body of Bedouins, laden with booty, approached the forts. Shots were exchanged, and the Bedouins fled, leaving behind them two dead and all their plunder.

At the Rosetta Gate our guard observed about midnight a party of Egyptian soldiers plundering the adjacent houses. When challenged the soldiers fired a volley, when the Marines replied and killed four of the plunderers; the rest fled.

At the other posts we found that some thirty men had been arrested for plundering during the night. These were afterwards flogged, and the order now is that all incendiaries are to be shot, all plunderers flogged.

With these exceptions the city was reported as quiet. No new fires broke out in the night.

During the day numbers of Bedouins, who have been in the town plundering, left the city, leaving their booty behind them, as they feared being searched by the guards at the gates.

As the force under Captain Fisher passed the Governor's house that functionary came out and humbly saluted him, his bearing differing very widely from the arrogance it displayed during the communications prior to the commencement of the bombardment.

All round the line of fortifications British sentries have replaced Egyptian, and a British marine paces backwards and forwards in front of Pompey's Pillar.

The police arrangements in the town are under the command of Lord Charles Beresford, who has a strong Marine force under his orders, together with three hundred disarmed Egyptian soldiers. Large numbers of the Arabs are also employed under the supervision of the Marines in clearing away the ruins. Lord Beresford has got steam fire engines at work, and is also using dynamite to blow up houses and arrest the progress of the flames.

His appointment to the post has given general satisfaction, and his energy and determination will soon stamp out the plundering which still goes on in less frequented parts of the town.

The fires were by no means confined to the European quarter, although here the destruction was the greatest; but they were scattered through the city, and were caused partly by plunderers from pure wantonness, partly by natives, who thus paid off old grudges against each other.

General looting prevailed in the Arab quarter as in the European, but it is only in the Grand Square and its vicinity that ruin is complete and thorough.

Here are long lines of streets with the houses still burning, heavy crashes are heard as the walls fall, and a heavy smoke still covers the city.

In the Grand Square the desolation is complete. The fire has burned out, and not one house but has been levelled or gutted. The facades still erect are bleached by heat to a white ash, yet in the centre the fountain is still playing, and the grass and trees are uninjured and are still green.

During the day crowds of Europeans of all nations came ashore from the ships outside the harbour. Some were to be seen sitting down in front of the heaps of ruins which alone represent their homes and flourishing businesses, with faces of utter despair. Others are exuberant with delight at finding that their houses have escaped the flames.

Large numbers of Greeks are coming ashore. They are likely to give some trouble. Several have already been arrested in the act of plundering. Major Tulloch, with a party of Marines, arrived at the Custom House, which has fortunately escaped the flames, just as a number of these miscreants were about to plunder it. They were arrested, and have had the flogging they deserved.

It is not only from their looting propensities that the Greeks are likely to give trouble, but from their quarrels with the natives. Yesterday three of the latter were shot by the Greeks.

To the request of the foreign Consuls General to land men from the ships to protect the property of their countrymen the reply given was, I understand, that they were most welcome to do so, but that if they intended to patrol the streets they must place themselves under the command of Lord Charles Beresford.

The American force did excellent service yesterday in checking the fire, and, indeed, arrested it altogether at several points. They went on board last night, but a fresh party have landed to-day.

The water was yesterday running in the streets as usual, and is very useful to the parties engaged in checking the progress of the flames.

Messrs. Ross and Company's stores are again open, and are surrounded by hundreds of Jew refugees, whom the Admiral has made arrangements to feed there, as they have no means whatever of subsistence.

Messrs. Ross have earned the gratitude of the whole Fleet by the services they have rendered during the past month, keeping the Fleet well supplied with victuals in spite of every difficulty. They yesterday recommenced coaling the ships. Mr. Ross himself accompanies Lord Charles Beresford in his work, assisting him with his knowledge of the city and language.

In the forenoon there was a great commotion heard at the Palace, the cries of eunuchs and the wailing of the women of the Harem.

Upon the officer in charge of the Marine Guard inquiring the cause, he was informed that the Khedive's sister-in-law had just died.

In the afternoon Dervish Pasha had a long council with the Khedive and Ministry.

All action taken is in the name of the Khedive. At first the latter refused to sanction the order for the shooting and the flogging of incendiaries, and required time to consult his advisers. Major Tulloch, however, who was the bearer of the document for signature, instantly turned to repair to the Admiral to report, when the Khedive at once sent after him and gave the sanction required.

A number of the officers from the foreign war ships came ashore in the course of the day and inspected the ruined forts. They expressed great surprise at the tremendous destruction wrought in so short a time by our guns.

Some two hundred of the bodies of the Egyptian gunners will require reburial, as the interments by their comrades were altogether insufficient.

It is a singular fact that the time-fuses for the shells found in the forts all bear the mark of the British broad arrow.

At the Palace they have news that Arabi Pacha has despatched Youb Pacha, the Under-Secretary of War, to Cairo, immediately to bring up from thence all the troops available. He is busy entrenching at Kaffir el Dowar, and evidently means fighting there.

It is the universal hope that he will maintain his resolution, and that a decisive battle may take place there, as a crushing defeat of Arabi and his army might bring the whole trouble to a termination.

We yesterday were nearly losing a portion of the railway rolling stock, which will be of great value if any advance into the interior has to be made from this city. News was brought to Lord Beresford that some of the Egyptian stokers were getting up steam, and preparing to remove some of the locomotives. A party was at once despatched to the spot. They arrived just in time to stop half a dozen engines, which were on the point of starting with trains laden with coal and grain. A portion of the rails have been removed, and a culvert blown up, which will prevent any repetition of the attempt.

A great many steamers of all nations have come back into the harbour.

The Tanjore has taken up her previous berth in the inner harbour.

The alarming reports which come in as to the safety of the Suez Canal are not credited here.

At night, in consequence of the reports of an intended attack by Arabi, Captain Fisher had mines sunk in front of the gates, doing it in an ostentatious way, in order to ensure the fact coming to Arabi's ears.

5-10 p.m.

Late last night all the posts on the fortifications, and especially at the gates, were strongly reinforced by Captain Fisher, two fugitive Europeans having come in with a report authenticating the native rumour as to Arabi's intention to make an attack. The refugees stated that he was but a short distance away with the army and a large host of irregulars.

Every precaution was therefore taken. It is probable that the position could be successfully held even did Arabi attack with his whole force; but every arrangement was made to ensure the defenders of the circle of walls falling back simultaneously on the Palace, which is commanded by the guns of the Fleet, in case the enemy should force an entrance at any point.

However, our force on shore is now large, and we need not fear any attack whatever.

The night passed without any sign of Arabi's army being in the vicinity.

This morning two officers, a colonel and lieutenant, deserters from Arabi's army, have arrived here. They say that his force consists of eight regiments of infantry, four batteries of artillery, and one of mittrailleuses. The cavalry are requisitioning the country for horses and carriage. The officers say that it is Arabi's intention to cut the fresh water canal supplying the town.

Yesterday Arabi telegraphed to the Khedive offering to come in with his army to subdue the fire caused by the English guns. He said that he had already sent a party to do this, but that they had been fired upon at the gates.

Lord Charles Beresford has, in consequence of the rumour as to Arabi's intention with respect to the Canal, given orders for the filling of all tanks and cisterns.

The Khedive's Government having lodged a formal complaint that the Greek sailors on shore from the ships are committing outrages and shooting the people, they will be sent on board to-morrow.

The American party of a hundred men have again been doing good work to-day.

To-night a proclamation declaring the city under martial law wil be issued under the authority of the Khedive.

The native population have been streaming back into the city all day through the various gates with loaded donkeys, carriages, and vehicles of all descriptions. They appear very pleased that the disorder is at an end, and that their houses are for the most part untouched.

Men, women, and children carry white flags. This is regarded as a sign that they are peaceable inhabitants, and not marauders. Their attitude towards all Europeans is civil, not to say humble.

Fort Marabout has at length ceased to be held by Arabi's men. It has been a puzzle for the last three days. On Friday the Egyptian flag was hoisted, and two of the ironclads steamed down to it. The Egyptian flag was again lowered, and a white flag run up, but no further steps were taken, and as yesterday the fort still remained in the hands of the enemy, it was determined that, unless it was surrendered, it should be bombarded to-day. This morning the Khedive sent some horsemen with orders to the commanding officer to surrender at once, but upon their return the Cavalry brought word that they found the garrison had withdrawn in the night.

The Minotaur has arrived, and has landed her contingent of marines and seamen.

Lord Beresford has established the palace lately occupied by Arabi as his headquarters.

He is now assisted in his arduous duties by Captain Morrison.

The Khedive has dismissed the Governor of the city, and has appointed Achmet Pacha in his place.

Although there was last night no alarm of an attack by Arabi's army there was something like a panic in the City.

Some German sailors who were protecting the German Hospital, in which there are many sick, under the care of a German Sisterhood, hurried through the town on a false alarm that the enemy were approaching.

When challenged by our picket they foolishly crouched down, and gave no answer. Our men, thinking that they were a band of marauders, fired, and the Germans, believing the same of us, replied at once. For a time there was a scene of wild confusion. The Germans ran through the town, our alarm signals were sounded all along the line, and everybody turned out thinking that the city was attacked. The only casualty of the night was that Lieutenant Aplin, of the Hector, shot himself by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

The Khedive has authorised the issue of a proclamation to the effect that the English Admiral, being charged by permission of the Khedive with the duty of maintaining order in Alexandria, orders that all persons, European or native, caught firing houses shall be shot, and that plunderers arrested in the act shall be punished for a first offence, shot if caught repeating it. I understand that the Khedive will this evening issue the proclamation, which has for the last two days been looked for, declaring Arabi and his followers to be rebels and mutineers.

This morning the Admiral made a tour of inspection throughout the whole of the fortifications and batteries.

Captain Maude, of the Temeraire, accompanied by Mr. Cornish, is making a reconnaissance in the direction of Arabi's camp.

The work of restoring order under Lord Beresford's charge progresses. Several houses have been blown down, and the fires have in consequence much abated. This morning some men taken in the act of incendiarism were shot in the Grand Square. Among them were two Arabs, one a soldier and the other a sepoy taken at the Ras-el-Tin Palace. Eight men were flogged for looting.

Police stations are now established in all parts of the town, and the Oriental Telephone Company are laying down wires to place them in connection with each other.

Captain Kelly, of the Achilles, has been placed in command of all transport arrangements.

There is now a general feeling of security and of satisfaction among all classes at the complete restoration of order.

The fires have nearly burned themselves out, and except in a few cases, their sites are mere heaps of smoking ruins.

The police under Lord Beresford and his assistants are rapidly clearing the *debris* from all the streets.

Looting is almost at an end. Few arrests have been made to-day. Two incendiaries, caught last night, have been executed. The shooting yesterday of two Greeks who had killed natives has much allayed the bad spirit which had arisen between the Greeks and the Arabs. The former find that they must restrain their lawless passions; the latter now feel confident that they will be protected from violence, and that equal justice will be rendered to European and native.

The harbour is assuming its normal appearance. Many vessels are arriving, and boatloads of people pass and repass between them and the shore. Although many of these find their houses gone, and more that their abodes have been plundered, a large number also find their property intact.

Sir Archibald Alison will, I find, at once assume the command of the troops here. He is now inspecting the line of fortifications.

An Intelligence Department is in course of organization. Sir Frederick Goldsmid is at its head, with Messrs. Fitzgerald and Cookson as his assistants. The department will be of great service, for hitherto our knowledge of Arabi's doings and intentions has been scanty indeed.

When Captain Maude was on his return after making his reconnaissance yesterday one of the troopers turned and bolted back to Arabi's camp. This incident has increased the distrust with which the Egyptian troops at the Palace and the people around the Khedive are viewed by our officers.

The British Consul General is to-day making arrangements for the re-establishment of the Consular Judges at their respective posts.

Besides the influx of Europeans by sea, large numbers of Arabs and their families continue to come in through the gates from the country around, although Arabi is reported to prevent any from passing by his camp towards the city.

Every day shows a marked change in the aspect of the city; shops are opened and there is an appearance of life and bustle. Long lines of streets are, however, still wholly deserted. The ruins have not yet been searched, but the dreadful stenches show that, in many cases, the bodies of their late owners lie beneath them.

As the business portion of the city is completely destroyed, it is doubtful whether Alexandria will ever recover from the blow.

JULY 18.

Lord Charles Beresford's and Captain Morrison's efforts to restore order in the city are meeting with every success. No fresh outbreaks of fire are reported as having occurred last night, and it is hoped that incendiarism has been finally put down.

The public executions have had a most salutary effect upon the rougher classes. Looting still continues to some extent, but is on the decrease.

A body of five hundred marines are doing police duty at present, but an Egyptian police force is in course of organisation. Its strength will eventually be six hundred, but only sixty have yet been enlisted. This force will gradually replace the marines now employed, leaving them available for other duties.

Butchers' shops are now opening, and provisions coming in from the country. Altogether the streets have looked more lively to-day.

Although the task of completely clearing away the ruins of the burnt quarter is an Herculean one, which must extend over months, much has already been done to render the streets passable. In almost all cases the *debris* has been cleared away from the centre of the roadways, and the passage made practicable from vehicles.

An Arab detective force is being organized for the arrest of all known bad characters. The steps which are being taken to restore order are highly approved by the high Egyptian officials, who have expressed their warmest satisfaction at the rapid changes which have been effected. Great tact has been exhibited by all our officials in avoiding anything which would hurt the feelings of the leading Egyptians, and I see no signs of jealousy at the manner in which we have necessarily taken the affairs of the city into our hands.

A reconnoitring party has just arrived from Ramleh. It was supported by a railway train, carrying Gatling guns. They saw no sign of the enemy, but near the road were many dead bodies, and they were told by natives that during the retreat of Arabi's army one of the Inflexible's shrapnel shells burst in the midst of them, just outside the Rosetta Gate, and killed upwards of two hundred.

July 19.

As in some quarters complaints are made that the British Fleet failed to restore order in Alexandria, and so permitted the general looting and conflagration of the place, the following brief recapitulation of the events of the first few days will show that all that was possible with the very limited means at the command of the Admiral was done. Had he had at his command a force capable of at once landing and occupying the town, the course of events would have been altogether different.

The bombardment took place on Tuesday, and was partially renewed on the following day. On Wednesday night a reconnaissance on shore discovered that the city was evacuated. The Fleet entered the harbour on Thursday before noon, and occupied the outside forts; but as the natives stated that a large number of troops were still at the Rosetta Gate, and the Admiral had only three hundred men available for landing, nothing could be done until evening, when two hundred Marines marched through the town and dispersed the rioters. On Friday the whole available force were engaged in the work of restoring order, which was, as far as open acts were concerned, complete that evening.

During the operation nine or ten men were taken red-handed in the work of incendiarism, and shot in the streets. This produced the necessary effect. Since then only six men have been executed according to the terms of the Proclamation and after a fair investigation and trial.

Alexandria is now as quiet as any city in England.

The fires in the city are now completely got under. Many of them are still smouldering, and may continue to do so for some time, but all danger of their bursting into flame again is at an end.

The chief difficulty of restoring order in the city continues to arise out of the conduct of the Greeks. They are quarrelsome in the extreme, and swagger over the natives as if they had destroyed the forts and taken the city.

The hatred of the Arabs towards them is intense, and a serious outbreak of disorder may take place at any moment. Lord Charles Beresford is taking every precaution against such an event, and has issued a notice that he will make no distinction whatever between Europeans and natives who may break the peace.

The Custom House was reopened this morning, and 80 pounds have been received in duties on goods cleared. This is an unmistakeable sign of returning confidence.

The Khedive drove through the town this afternoon. He was greatly distressed at the complete ruin of the best portion of the City.

General Sir A. Alison and his staff have to-day been engaged in reconnoitring the ground beyond the city walls. A small body of mounted infantry has been formed, and it is quite possible that a collision may occur ere long between these and parties of Arabi's patrols. Two companies of the 60th Rifles have been posted in a strong position about a quarter of a mile in front of the Moharrem way Gate.

July 20.

Lord Charles Beresford continues to make great efforts to induce the Egyptians to take over as much as possible the work of maintaining order. He proposes to form a mixed Court, composed of three native and two European members, for the trial of offenders, and also wishes Egyptians to carry out the punishment of those convicted. So far his efforts in this direction have not met with much encouragement.

Many men who were active in the atrocities during the time of the bombardment are likely to be returning shortly, and it is necessary to provide for their arrest, trial, and punishment.

A Proclamation will be issued to-morrow calling upon all inhabitants of the city being in possession of any plunder whatever to bring it into the police-station. Those who do so will not be punished, but after Sunday a strict search will be made throughout the city, and all upon whom stolen property is found will suffer severe penalties.

The Egyptian authorities join in a very half-hearted way in the efforts to restore order and punish criminals, and seem anxious that the English should bear all the odium of such measures.

Among our officers the men composing the *entourage* of the Khedive are regarded with great suspicion, and it may eventually be necessary to arrest several of them for treasonable communications with Arabi. The Khedive's position is, no doubt, a very difficult one, but it would be far better than it is were he to adopt a more decided and straightforward course.

It is feared here that the news of the coming of the Commission from Cairo will open the door again to fresh talk, diplomacy, intrigue, and procrastination.

The railway authorities report that all is now ready to facilitate the advance of the troops.

Of the men arrested last night, four are held on capital charges, two are identified as having murdered Europeans on the 11th, and two as assisting soldiers to shoot Europeans on the 12th.

The water is still flowing in the fresh water canal, but precautionary measures are being taken at the exit of the canal into the sea. This is being blocked up by a strong working party of Marines, so that the water in the canal below the point at which Arabi cuts it will be retained. No general issue of water will be made in the town after to-day. It is hoped that if the water in the canal is carefully served out, it will last until measures are taken to turn the supply in again from above. This, however, will depend upon orders from home, but the suffering in the town if the supply of water continues cut off will soon become very severe.

FORCED INACTION.

We take the following items from the *Standard's* telegrams :—

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.

This morning the Tamar, with the Marines, and the Agincourt and Northumberland, with the 38th Regiment and 3d Battalion 60th Rifles, have arrived, and we have now a force sufficient not only to defend Alexandria, but to take the offensive, if that step is decided upon.

I understand that orders have been received from home to remain *in statu quo*, and to content ourselves with maintaining order in Alexandria.

Great surprise and regret were manifested here as the news was spread, and it is considered that the weak policy which led to the Egyptian muddle again threatens to cancel all the advantages which the brief period of action has obtained.

All civilians with qualifications for forming an opinion on the matter, and all military men believe that we have now the opportunity of putting an end at one blow to the existence of the military movement which has caused the ruin of Egypt, and which, if not crushed now, may cause an indefinite amount of trouble and expense. With the force now here, amounting to some six thousand men, and with an energetic commander, the whole thing might be finished off in a couple of days.

July 18.

The feeling of disappointment and indignation here is most keen at the great blunder which is being committed by allowing the favourable moment for ending the insurrection at a stroke to slip by, while the troops are detained in forced inactivity by orders from home.

July 19.

The Palace officials are continually asking when we are going to take action against Arabi. Our officers are ashamed to acknowledge that they are tied down by orders from home.

The feelings of chagrin and disgust at our forced inaction are general.

An Egyptian official of high standing in the Khedive's household said to me this morning, "Instant action is necessary, or the *prestige* you have acquired by the successful bombardment will be gone. It will be said and believed throughout the country that you have been beaten."

The Times' Correspondent telegraphed on July 0 :—

The British forces now in Egypt and expected to arrive shortly amount to 3,300 Infantry and 900 Marines, and four 40-pounder guns. These troops alone, if allowed to strike at once, would probably be sufficient to finish the whole campaign; but it would, perhaps, be prudent to await the arrival of 10,000 troops, who, landing at Ismailia, might march on Cairo and cut off all hope of retreat into the interior for Arabi. This painful delay is having an effect far more serious than I anticipated. The facts that the Orontes actually arrived here without troops and that the Marines by the Tamar came without their ammunition have excited the ridicule of foreigners, and this feeling soon spread to the natives, and they have learnt utterly to despise our ability to land more than a police force.

From Arabi's camp I learn that the numbers of his force are increasing daily. His scouts have been already seen in Ramleh and on the Mahmoudieh Canal, and his influence among his followers is becoming re-established. It seems that no experience will teach us the fatal folly of hesitation between the threat and the blow. If we landed simply as a police force for Alexandria, it is difficult to see why the police should be employed to protect ruins, and yet should neglect to protect property four miles distant. In fact, if we are ultimately to retire without settling this question; if we have simply come to destroy Alexandria, rendering in return no service whatever to the country; if that is to be our policy, it is better that it should be declared at once, and that we should henceforth abandon to others a task which they will not be slow to accept.

There is a report that Arabi is cutting off the water supply of Alexandria by damaging the Mahmoudieh Canal. This would effectually cut off all our water in that direction. The only surprise is that Arabi has not done it before. There is no real danger to our troops if this report does turn out to be true, for they can all be supplied with condensed water. Her Majesty's ship supply is at Port Said, and will be brought round here at once. She can condense 380 tons of water per day. This will keep our soldiers well supplied, and the men-of-war can condense all the water necessary for their own consumption.

But what is to become of the natives and Europeans who have already gone back to their abodes, or to such of them as have escaped burning, is a serious matter. There seems to be anything but a feeling of security abroad. Every day some new rumour is heard, tending to increase public anxiety. Whatever may be the complications feared in regard to other European nations, I can only repeat that the dilatory and hesitating policy which has distinguished the action of our Government throughout the Egyptian difficulty is again making itself apparent, to the imminent risk of disaster.

We showed on the 11th inst. that we could assert our power. We might have followed up our success and utterly crushed Arabi and his soldiers. We have landed four thousand troops to hold the lines round the walls of Alexandria, and the expectation and hope that we were only waiting to deal a crushing blow are gradually dying away. It may be still intended to carry out measures for the restoration of peace and order by ourselves. But if so, why do we hesitate? If it is decided that we are not to advance alone because of European complications, that, of course, alters the case. But none the less will the result be fatal to Egypt, and all concerned in her commerce and welfare.

I went all over Pharos Fort to-day. The destruction around exceeded anything which I had expected. The stores of Egyptian ammunition were abundant, showing that great preparations had been going on for a long time before the bombardment.

THE KHEDIVE AND ARABI,

A TELEGRAM to the *Standard* from Alexandria, July 17, says :—As might have been anticipated, the Khedive's orders to Arabi Pacha to present himself at the Ras-el-Tin Palace have been disobeyed. Arabi has sent by telegram a long reply to the Khedive's demand, the substance of which the latter declares to be contrary to common sense.

The rebel leader says that he had no intention of making war, but that as the Powers are determined to force on an attack he considers it better to fight at once.

He expresses his willingness to come to Alexandria if the Khedive will induce the English Fleet and troops to withdraw. If the Khedive cannot succeed in doing this Arabi recommends him to send to his camp the President of the Council, or some other Minister competent to discuss the situation.

This refusal to obey the Khedive's order places the late War Minister in actual opposition to him; nevertheless the Khedive hesitates unaccountably in carrying out his promise to the Admiral to issue the Proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel. It was hoped that Arabi's refusal would be at once followed by the publication of this document, which has been postponed from day to day under one excuse or other.

It appeared so certain that the Proclamation would be issued that I waited at the Palace for some hours, in order that I might send a message immediately it came out. All that time the Council of Ministers were sitting, but after all they separated without anything being determined upon.

No doubt the Khedive is hampered by the Ministry, who cannot be dependent upon, being former colleagues, and indeed creatures, of Arabi, and are actually in constant communication with him night and day by the wires from the Palace to the railway station by his camp.

Captain Fisher, as commandant of the city, naturally objects to every step taken by him for the defence being made known to Arabi; but so far nothing has been done to stop it, the question being a very delicate one.

To-day the Khedive has arrived at what may be considered a compromise in the matter, but which cannot be considered a satisfactory one.

Ragheb Pacha has communicated with Admiral Seymour officially to the effect that the Khedive has signified to Arabi his dismissal, as he persists in carrying on war preparations contrary to his Highness's order; but that to prevent disorders similar to those which have taken place at Alexandria arising he does not at present intend to make public the dismissal.

It need hardly be said that if it is not published the dismissal will have no effect whatever, as Arabi has all along been acting in defiance of the Khedive's wishes, and the only utility of the dismissal was the proof which it would give to the nation that Arabi was acting entirely on his own account and in opposition to the Khedive's authority.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphed from Alexandria on July 21, 10-5 a.m.—Arabi has issued a proclamation maligning the Khedive, and stating that his Highness is working with Christians, in order to effect the ruin of the country, and that he (Arabi), the only patriot, declares that all Ministers are kept prisoners at Alexandria by the Khedive, and as he is the only Minister free, he calls on the people to rally round him and drive the foreigners out of the country.

The following is the verbatim context of the communication of Ragheb Pacha to Admiral Seymour :—

"Monsieur l'Admiral,—I have the honour to inform you that the military preparations which Arabi Pasha is at present carrying on are made against the will of the Khedive and his Government. Arabi Pasha has received an order to suspend these preparations, and he assumes, therefore, the sole responsibility for his acts, and his Highness has decided to dismiss him from his post; but the danger of seeing in Cairo and other towns a repetition of those deplorable disorders which have occurred at Alexandria has induced the Khedive and his Government to defer for the moment the publication of this decision. I request you, Monsieur l'Admiral, to bring the contents of the present Despatch to the cognisance of her Majesty's Government, and I seize this opportunity, &c.

"RAGHEB."

July 19.

The Khedive is now forced to admit that within the last two days the control of the country outside Alexandria has entirely slipped away from him. Arabi is rendering himself supreme everywhere. He is requisitioning money, mules, and horses in every village, is levying and arming men, is orders are obeyed throughout Egypt, and he is, in fact, ruler of the country. His men are recovering the *morale* which was for a time destroyed by the bombardment.

July 20.

The Khedive has not yet published the Proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel. Pressure is being put upon him by the British Consul General; but he continues to procrastinate from day to day.

A Reuter's telegram from Alexandria, July 20, states :—

Omar Pasha Lufti, Governor of Alexandria, has returned here from Cairo, *via* Port Said, and has made the following report to the Khedive:—

"On my way to Cairo I saw Europeans being massacred, and their houses pillaged at Damanhour, Tantah, and Mihalla, where the Alexandria riff-raff had arrived. They cut off the hands of the Berberins, because they had served Christians and had signalled to Europeans during the bombardment at Alexandria. At Cairo a panic prevailed. The pillagers were selling their plunder in the public places. Arabi had called a meeting in Cairo of all the Pachas, ulemas, and Notables, and had put to them the question whether it was right to obey the Khedive's orders and stop the military preparations, seeing that the Khedive had sold Egypt to the English, had ordered the military bakehouses to make fifteen hundred loaves daily for the British, without making provision for his own troops, and had finally sent telegrams in their name. The meeting took place at the Ministry of the Interior, and the Minister of the Interior acted as President, though Mahmoud Pasha Barondi practically directed the discussion. The Sheik Hassan Edwi rose to recommend the declaration of a Holy War, but at the instance of the Coptic Patriarch more moderate counsels prevailed, and the meeting appointed a Committee to proceed to Alexandria in order to verify the accusations against the Khedive. It was arranged that the Committee, composed of seven members including Ali Pasha Mubarek, Ahmet Pasha Nashaat, Abdalla Pasha Fekri, and Hassan Mussa Elakand, should start on the 18th inst., going from Cairo to Ismailia. I saw a European and his wife massacred at the Tockh Railway Station.

"The Mudirs of Garbich, Galioubieh, and Menoufieh, who have been missed from their posts, are imprisoned in the Cairo citadel for obeying the Khedive. A Council of War was held daily at the Kasr-en-Nil, Mahmoud Baroodi presiding."

SCENE IN THE KHEDIVE'S PALACE.

July 18.

THE Palace presents a strange appearance. The British sailors are quartered in magnificent apartments, where their laughter and jests sound strangely in the scenes of oriental splendour.

In the courtyards are everywhere the *debris* of the bombardment. Agai [illegible] Palace lies one of the la [illegible] the guns of the Inflex [illegible] Everywhere the glass is sh [illegible] bullets are sticking thickl [illegible] Down-cast looking Egyp [illegible] fro, and the sulky cavalr [illegible] ceal their disgust at being [illegible] give up their horses for th [illegible] ride here and there with [illegible] Through the shattered [illegible] the walls the ladies of th [illegible] the British officers who a [illegible] for orders. Outside, the [illegible] ruined forts and crumb [illegible] scription: while beyond, [illegible] harbour, the British iron [illegible] sign of the late eng [illegible] removed.

ARABI'S [illegible]

THE latest news this aft [illegible] leader has 6,000 infantry [illegible] rocket, and one Gatling b [illegible] body of irregulars. Orde [illegible] he was obliged yesterday [illegible] for robbing his soldiers o [illegible] taken at Alexandria.

Captain Maude has ret [illegible] escort of the Khedive's [illegible] sance to within half a mi [illegible] Arabi's army is strong [illegible] intend to fight upon the [illegible] There were, at the time [illegible] no signs of their being at [illegible]

THE SU [illegible]

THE *Standard's* corre [illegible] telegraphed on July 17 :— [illegible] The latest news from S [illegible] sents all as quiet along t [illegible] Arabi Pasha has just a [illegible] notorious for his hatred [illegible] dant General of the Can [illegible] that appointment is not [illegible] cally into effect.

The Paris correspon [illegible] writes :—The points to b [illegible] Suez Canal Convention, [illegible] concerned, is only execu [illegible] ratified it, are the railwa [illegible] including Cairo, and, on the Canal, Ismailia and Port Said. Cavalry or camel corps will be required for patrolling purposes. The French purpose to wait until they have the permission of the Conference to send men, and then they are prepared to despatch 15,000 men, to be distributed between the various points. But a very unpleasant question has arisen as to whether the English and French forces are to act under one joint command or independently, and that difficulty will take time to settle. French military men remember the difficulties experienced in the Crimea and in China, and hope that the troops of the two nations will not, in any case, be brought in close contact with each other.

DERVISH PASHA.

DERVISH PASHA was summoned to Constantinople, to give his views of the situation. He left Alexandria on Wednesday morning. Great satisfaction was expressed at the Palace at his departure. The officials there (the *Standard's* correspondent says) ascribe much of the present evil to his continued intrigues and counter-intrigues. Even during the last few days he is suspected of communications with the rebels of a nature much removed from loyal to the Khedive, for whom he was at the time professing extreme goodwill and friendship. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* asserts that he has in his possession copies of telegraphic messages showing that Dervish Pasha was in communication with Arabi up to the moment of his departure.

REPORTS FROM ABOUKIR AND CAIRO.

AN Alexandria telegram of July 16 says :—Anxiety is still felt as to the dykes at Aboukir which conduct the water supply, and an ironclad will be sent to enfilade them with her guns should any attempt to destroy them be made. Stone Pacha is giving the Admiral the benefit of his knowledge of the country, and the Khedive is sending off a staff officer to reconnoitre near Aboukir.

Another message of July 18 states :—From Aboukir Bay Captain Dowell reports that the minotaur is moored in an advantageous position, and that he thinks that he could defeat any effort to cut the dykes of the fresh water canal at that point.

Should an attempt be made, he would send inshore boats armed with machine guns, and covered by the fire from the ships.

The forts at Aboukir are still flying the white flag and at present acknowledge the authority of the Khedive. They have a few heavy rifled guns, and a number of smooth bores. Their action, should Arabi approach, is very doubtful, but Captain Dowell thinks that in the event of these forts siding with the mutineers, the fire of the ships could speedily silence them.

The Khedive received news from Cairo on July 16, to the effect that perfect order is maintained there. A thousand Italian refugees from that city have arrived safely at Ismailia; and three hundred Germans, accompanied by their Consul, have to-day reached the same point.

Sir Auckland Colvin's dragoman arrived at Alexandria from Cairo on July 18, and reported from Cairo that in that city the soldiers were breaking open stables and requisitioning horses. In other respects no plundering was going on. On the Thursday previous, however, several houses in the Jewish quarter were burned, but there was no proof that the fires were the action of incendiaries.

THE BEDOUINS.

SAYS the *Standard's* correspondent, telegraphing on July 19 :—The report of the signal defeat of an Egyptian brigade in the Soudan appears to be confirmed.

There is now no doubt that the reports which have for the last two days been current among the natives here of fighting between Arabi's men and the Bedouins are correct.

The great influx of Bedouins recently into Egypt is the result of intestine warfare, which has fo [illegible] some time being going on between the tribes. T [illegible] powerful tribe of Talabeens have proved victori [illegible] and their opponents have sought refuge in E [illegible] The Talabeens are very hostile to Tur [illegible] Egyptian rule.

TURKEY AND THE CONFERE [illegible]

THE *Times'* correspondent at Consta [illegible] graphed on July 20 :—The proposal [illegible] terday at the meeting of the Confe [illegible] protection of the Canal should b [illegible] trusted to England and France, [illegible] Italy, emanated, it seems, fr [illegible]

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ernment, and has every prospect of being well received by the other Powers.

There is no question of creating a permanent protectorate. All that is aimed at is an efficient protection of the Canal by the three Powers until order and regular government have been re-established in Egypt.

It was intended that if the proposal were accepted in principle by all the Cabinets the consideration of details should be begun at the next meeting. But this programme must now be modified, in consequence of the Porte's announcement that it is ready to take part in the Conference.

This announcement, which was received by the Ambassadors early this morning, caused some surprise, because it was believed that a reply to the identical Note would not be given for at least several days. A special meeting of the Conference to consider the Porte's communication will be held at Therapia to-night or to-morrow morning.

The following is a translation of the Porte's reply to the Identical Note of the Ambassadors :—

"The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has received the Identic Note which their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, and Italy, and the Charges d'Affaires of Germany and Russia had been pleased to address him on the 15th inst., requesting that Imperial Ottoman troops should be sent to Egypt as required by the present situation of that country. If the Ottoman Government has not decided until now on its own initiative to send troops to the spot, it is because it had reason to entertain a conviction that vigorous measures could be avoided. Confident in the solicitude of the Powers for the re-establishment of order and nothing once again with satisfaction the deference which they have been solemnly and repeatedly pleased to show for the incontestable and undisputed rights of sovereignty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Egypt, the undersigned has the honour by order of His Imperial Master to acquaint the representatives of the great Powers that the Imperial Government consents to take part in the Conference at present sitting at Constantinople for Egyptian affairs exclusively, in order to discuss and determine the measures necessary to secure the return of the regular and normal condition of things in Egypt.

"SAID."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S GALLANTRY.

LORD NORTHBROOK has expressed his sense of the excellent services rendered by the gunboat Condor, under command of Commander Lord Charles Beresford, in the recent action at Alexandria, and his Lordship will be noted to receive some special mark of recognition on account of his services.

The *Times* correspondent at Alexdria telegraphed on July 18 :—I have to-day inspected the Marabout Fort, which was so gallantly engaged by the Condor. The artillery against which this little gunboat with her three small guns, contended alone for over two hours consisted of two 18-ton guns, two of 12 tons, two 10 inch and two 9 inch guns, 20 32-pounders, and five mortars.

M. DE LESSEPS.

THE *Standard's* correspondent telegraphed on July 19 :—M. de Lesseps arrived this morning, and has had an interview with the Khedive. The sympathies of M. de Lesseps formerly inclined towards Arabi and the National Party, but after seeing the ruin that they have wrought he now expresses himself bitterly against them.

The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on July 20 :—M. de Lesseps called yesterday on Admiral Seymour, who is now returning the call.

I understand that M. de Lesseps stated that the passage of men-of-war through the Canal constituted a breach of neutrality. M. de Lesseps is famous for his phrases, and this probably will rank with his best.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

In the French Chamber on July 18 the debate on [illegible] Egyptian credit was begun by M. Lockroy, who [illegible] followed by M. Charmes. M. de Freycinet then [illegible] the policy of the Government with regard [illegible] He said if Turkey accepted the proposal [illegible] France would exercise a vigilant [illegible] her intervention :— [illegible] tion of Turkey did not take place, [illegible] would be called upon to study the [illegible] intervention, and if France [illegible] was probable, among the [illegible] the Government [illegible] that mandate on condition [illegible] defined. The Suez Canal [illegible] ers, and if other nations [illegible] it to protect it France [illegible] M. Delafosse and M. de [illegible] spoke. He exhorted [illegible] tightly to the English [illegible] European Control, and [illegible] powers for the Executive during [illegible] English interests [illegible] he thought [illegible] worst solution of all. M. Gambetta also objected to France going to Egypt as the gendarme of Europe. That was a part wholly unworthy a great nation. If they went to Egypt, it was not for the sake of the National party, but for the protection of French interests. He continued :—

It is with the deepest conviction, and no inconsiderable reflection as to the future, that I tell you that to quarrel with England would be the rashest and most unjustifiable of adventures. I repeat it, at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, never break off the English alliance. . . . . And what most attaches me to the English alliance in the Mediterranean is that I dread that a possible rupture will open to England rivers and territories where your right to live and trade are greater than her own. It is not to injure French interests that I desire the English alliance; it is because they cannot be upheld without that accord. If there should be a rupture all is lost.

M. Gambetta concluded by saying that, although the vote asked for was insufficient, he would support it because it implied that Egypt would be wrested from Moslem fanaticism and military revolutions, and be brought within the sphere of Western policy. The debate was resumed and concluded on Wednesday. On M. Gambetta reaching the Palais Bourbon a telegram was put into his hand announcing his mother's death, and this sad, though not unexpected, bereavement rendered his further participation in the debate out of the question. The credits were voted by 340 to 46, after a brief discussion, in which the principal feature was a speech by Dr. Clemenceau, who pleaded the cause of the National party in Egypt. He said that if the English meant to go to Egypt to treat the natives as a prey, their alliance should be emphatically repudiated. He must not be understood as in any way undervaluing the English alliance, but it was possible to pay too high a price for it :—

The case might arise when England might find it necessary to guard the Canal without any partnership whatever, and her recent action at Alexandria afforded a proof that if the Canal were in danger, she would hot hesitate to take effectual and exclusive possession of it, and would represent it as a case of *force majeure*. . . . . If French troops were sent to Egypt to re-establish the *status quo ante*, it was clear to him that a conflict with England must be the result, and ne trusted to the promise of the Government that no intervention of any kind should take place without the previous assent of the Chamber having been obtained.

BRITISH ACTION IN EGYPT.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH.

WE (*Globe*) have received a copy of an important despatch from Earl Granville to Lord Dufferin, dated July 11th. Lord Granville begins by summarising the history of the relations of Egypt to the Suzerain Power, and the rise and progress of the European control, observing that "when her Majesty's present advisers acceded to office they inherited the principle of joint action with France in Egyptian affairs. It was not absolutely necessary, nor indeed opportune, to inquire whether the system introduced by that action was one which would, under all circumstances, have been the best and most convenient. It was undoubtedly working well for the material prosperity of the country, and promised to do so for the future. Her Majesty's Government accepted it as a fact, and gave it their unreserved support." Continuing the relation of events since that time, Lord Granville mentions that in October last, when the Sultan decided to send a mission to Egypt, he (Lord Granville) told Musurus Pasha that her Majesty's Government were desirous of acting in cordial co-operation with France. "Whatever rumours or impression might exist, they had no desire to take any steps towards an English occupation or annexation of the country, still less should they wish to see it occupied or annexed by any other Power. They were anxious to maintain the *status quo*, and to uphold the Sultan's rights, but they should object to any attempt to extend those rights or to use them for the purpose of diminishing the autonomy of Egypt, and inter[illegible]ing in its internal administration." Lord Gran[illegible] then recapitulates the beginning of the mili[illegible] disorders, the attainment of power by Arabi, [illegible] which led to the Identic Circular of [illegible] last, the alleged conspiracy to murder [illegible] its results, the sending of the English [illegible] ironclads to Alexandria, and the pre[illegible] the Note on May 25 by the English and [illegible] in Cairo. With regard to the [illegible] Granville remarks that its terms had [illegible] been submitted by the Agents to [illegible] Governments, but that under the [illegible] Government approved Sir E. [illegible] describing the negotiations for the Conference, the warlike preparations of Arabi, and Dervish Pasha's mission, Lord Granville goes on to deal with the riot and massacre of June 11th at Alexandria, and says :—"Her Majesty's Government have refrained from making any formal demands, but they have announced their intention to require full reparation and satisfaction for the outrages committed on the Queen's officers and upon British subjects. Your Excellency was instructed to join with your French colleague in proposing at the outset of the Conference the signature by all the Powers of a self-denying protocol, upon the terms of which the several Governments were already agreed. This step was in the first instance suggested by the French Government, and was in accordance with numerous precedents. You were then to join with the Marquis de Noailles in proposing that a request should be addressed to the Sultan to send an adequate Turkish force to Egypt, to be employed in the restoration of order on certain conditions in which the French Government had already concurred. Some objections, however, having been raised by other Governments to the stringency of these conditions, her Majety's Government willingly agreed that you should concert with the other plenipotentiaries upon them, always providing that they were made sufficient to procure satisfactory engagements on the part of the Porte to secure the due limitation of the object for which the troops were to be employed. Your Excellency was also instructed that if the Sultan should decline to accede to the request it would be necessary to invite the Conference to concert other and effective means for the re-establishment of legality and the security in Egypt. Her Majesty's Government have been glad to learn that your Excellency's efforts, aided by the support of your French colleague, and the good will of the other plenipotentiaries, have now resulted in an agreement on the draft of the invitation to send a force for the restoration of order which it is proposed to send to the Porte. Her Majesty's Government have expressed their concurrence in the terms of the draft, and they have little doubt it will be accepted by other Powers. They trust that the Sultan will be well advised enough to comply readily with a request which is addressed to him in his own interest, no less than of Europe in general."

Lord Granville then goes on to point out that the resumption of hostile preparations at Alexandria had rendered it necessary for the British Admiral to resort to measures of self-defence, and records the notice given to the authorities of the bombardment, the intervention of the foreign consuls-general, and the approval of Government of the course taken by Admiral Seymour, Lord Granville says :—"Her Majesty's Government look upon the action thus taken as no more than a matter of simple and legitimate self-defence. The military authorities at Alexandria had persisted in preparations of a threatening character in defiance of the order of the Sultan, of the wish of the Khedive, and in contravention of their own explicit assurances. Her Majesty's Government felt that they had no right to expose the fleet by a course of passive neglect to the increased danger which those preparations involved, and they feel assured that the justice of their view will be recognised by other Powers. The record of events in Egypt during the last few months show that the whole administrative power has fallen into the hands of certain military chiefs devoid of political experience or knowledge, who, with the support of the soldiery, have set at naught the constituted authorities and insisted on compliance with their demands. Such a condition of affairs cannot fail to be disastrous to the welfare of any civilised country. There seemed to be a moment when a firm assertion of authority by a Khedive, with the countenance of the Sovereign Power, backed by evidence of the support of England and France, might suffice to bring the movement within bounds. The attempt was made and unhappily failed. "Her Majesty's Government now see no alternative but a resource to force to put an end to a state of affairs which has becomes intolerable. In their opinion it would be most convenient and most in accordance with the general principles of international laws and usages that the force to be so employed should be that of the Sovereign Powers. If this method of procedure should prove impracticable in consequence of unwillingness on the part of the Sultan, it will become necessary to devise other measures. Her Majesty's Government continue to hold the views expressed in their circular of the 11th February, that any intervention in Egypt should represent the united action and authority of Europe. They have, in fact, no interests or objects in regard to Egypt which are inconsistent with those of Europe in general, nor any interests which are inconsistent with those of the Egyptian people. Their desire is that the navigation of the Suez Canal should be maintained open and unrestricted; that Egypt should be well and quietly governed, free from predominating influence on the part of any single Power; that international engagements shall be observed, and that those British commercial and industrial interests which have been so largely developed in Egypt shall receive due protection, and shall not be exposed to outrage—a principle which is not applicable only in Egypt, but is essential for our national interests in all parts of the world. The policy pursued by them has been consistent. They have loyally acted up to their engagements with France. They have been anxious also that the other Powers should be informed and consulted on all matters materially affecting the position of the country. The action to which their Admiral has been compelled to resort has not altered their views in this respect.

PROTEST FROM THE POSITIVIST SOCIETY.

THE London Positivist Society has issued a protest, drawn up by Professor Beesly, against the policy of the Government in Egypt. This document, dwelling on the fact that the great mass of Liberals encourage the Government in shamelessly flying in the face of the principles it proclaimed two years ago, declares that fidelity to party becomes criminal when it leads to the support or toleration of such a policy as our Government is pursuning towards Egypt. The various reasons that are given for the bombardment of Alexandria are then examined :—

The safety of the Canal may be dismissed at once, for the Government never pretended that it was in danger. . . . . Possibly the Canal is now in danger ; but only in consequence of the bombardment.

The assertion that our fleet was obliged to defend itself by the menacing attitude of the Egyptians would be ludicrous if it were not so cynical. Would a French fleet be entitled to steam into the mouth of the Thames, and then forbid us to arm batteries for the defence of the river? If Mr. Gladstone holds that because the Egyptians are Mahommedans they can have no right to resist a Christian Admiral, it would be more honest to say so plainly.

After the bombardment had taken place, Mr. Gladstone had the audacity to represent it as necessitated by the so-called massacre, which had taken place a month before. We know that his ultimatum demanded no reparation for the massacre, contained no allusion to it. It is admitted that the massacre arose out of a murderous attack by a British subject on an Eyptian ; and according to some accounts the killed ad wounded of the natives were many times more numerous than those of the Europeans. We refused the invitation of the Egyptian Government to take part inan investigation. Can this have been because it was thought desirable that English feeling should be inflamed by exaggerated or fictious narratives? An exactly similar affray took place lately between Italians and French at Marseilles, but of course neither Government thought of holding the other responsible for it.

It is vaguely said that our object is to put down anarchy. The answer is, first, that it is no business of ours to put down anarchy in Egypt any more than in Paris or Mexico ; especially as our interference is not invited by any section of the population. And, secondly, that the anarchy, such as it was before the bombardment and such as it has become since has been caused solely by our hectoring attitude.

There would be anarchy in London if it was seen that Mr. Gladstone was a mere helpless tool of the French Ambassador, especially if what the latter claimed was that half our revenue should be sent every year to France, and that the other half should be administered by a crowd of French officials, all control over its application being withdrawn from Parliament.

After enlarging at some length upon the "monstrous claims" which the Anglo-French Control was instituted to enforce, the protest urges that—

Our fleet should be withdrawn from Egyptian waters, the Control should be given up, the bondholders should be left to shift for themselves, and the Egyptiam Government should be informed that so long as the Canal is not injured we will not meddle with their country, nor allow any other nation to meddle with it. To tell us that in the face of such a declaration Prince Bismarck, or any one else, would attempt to enforce the claims of the bondholders, is simply nonsense. Absolute nonintervention and peace-at-any-price are no Positivist dectrines. We are ready that the sword should be drawn when justice and true honour require it.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE GOVERNMENT'S EGYPTIAN POLICY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Vauxhan Ward Conservative Association of the Borough of Lambeth was held on July 18 at the All Saints' Institute, Priory-road, at which the Earl of Carnarvon and Sir R. Cross spoke. The chair was taken by Mr. John Scott, J. P.

The Earl of Carnarvon moved :—"That, in view of the results of the home and foreign policy of her Majesty's Ministers this meeting pledges itself to the maintenance of Conservative and Constitutional principles." The noble Earl said that in view of the home and foreign policy of her Majesty's Government it would tax the astutest future historian to say under which of the two heads her Majesty's Ministers had deserved worse of their country. Their home policy was written in the condition of unhappy Ireland ; but he would confine himself to the events in Egypt, which during the last few days had thrilled every mind in the country. They had seen an English fleet bombarding Alexandria, followed by the burning of that great city, and its becoming the scene of a ghastly massacre such as had not been seen since the memorable siege of Paris. In presence of such events his words would be few and cautious, but it was impossible to avoid criticising her Majesty's Government (hear, hear). His first criticism was that those things ought never to have come to the present pass, but the same irresolution which had been exhibited in Ireland had been shown in Egypt, where a bucket of water poured on the fire a few months ago would have extinguished a flame which now the whole water of the Mediterranean would hardly put out. We might have stopped the conflagration by a very moderate amount of action ourselves, or by inducing the Porte to act ; but we had used threats, and retracted those threats, and by such weak, hesitating policy as that used in Ireland we had brought ourselves to this pass in Egypt. We had placed ships of war in front of the forts before we were ready to strike, and then as arming those forts went on we had been obliged to fire on them before we had troops to land to prevent the horrible scenes of conflagration, massacre, and pillage which had occurred. The fault was with those who had miscalculated the means and the end (hear, hear). They were told Sir Beachamp Seymour had power to land if he pleased, but he trusted we were not coming to the extreme baseness of shifting the burden of responsibility and blame upon the shoulders of our officers (cheers) ; for it was the Government who by telegraph had from first to last ordered these movements, and they alone were responsible for what had passed, and for what was going to happen. During all these transactions, singularly little information had been vouchsafed by the Government in Parliament, and they had absolutely declined to give any opportunity for discussion. The Government might have a case which they had not disclosed, but meanwhile, when it was asked, why did the ships bombard? Mr. Gladstone said it was in self-defence. But why had the ships been placed there to be defended? Again Mr. Gladstone answered, it was for the protection of life and property. Let the smoking ruins of Alexandria be the answer to these two questions (cheers). No clear answer had, in fact, been given, and the House of Commons had been obliged to resort to a positive vote of censure. To take such strong steps as they had done the position of the Government should be strong ; but what was their position at home and abroad? At home they were in a position as embarassing as any Government could sustain on account of their unwise speeches of the last few years, which rose in judgment against them on the subjects of sending Indian troops to Malta, of the acquisition of Cyprus, and of the Vote of Credit. While abroad we were probably committed in some way or other to a military occupation of Egypt, with all its consequences. For such a task the first necessity was allies ; but the conduct of her Majesty's Government had prevented their having allies. They had alienated Turkey, insulted Austria, neglected and set aside Italy, and tied the country to the French alliance though they must have seen that the interests of the two countries were not identical. He did not undervalue the French alliance ; but in public, as in private life, attempting to draw parties together in matters where their interests conflicted was not likely to produce either harmony or friendship (hear, hear), and a joint military occupation would be dangerous and mischievous. The Crimean war and the joint operations in China had strained the relations of the two countries to the uttermost, and he would be sorry to see the experiment repeated. All these difficulties had arisen from the avowed determination of her Majesty's Government to reverse all their predecessors had done, and from their declaring that under no circumstances would they ever fight (hear, hear). No more fatal mistake could be made, for the invariable result of such a declaration was to produce war. Yet it was the invariable policy of the Radicals and peace-at-any-price parties. There was another side, however. Though war might have been avoided by a different line of conduct, an English audience must rejoice heartily at the courage of English officers and sailors, who had proved themselves worthy of their great predecessors (cheers). Another source of satisfaction was as to the qualities of the new ships, which had come out well. It was an evil that we—with so many millions of Mahometan subjects in India—should be obliged to fire upon a Mahometan people ; but apart from the question whether the bombardment was politically right, he rejoiced that the cobwebs of hesitancy and vacillation had been blown aside by our cannon, and by the proof so given that the arm of England was not wholly paralysed (cheers), and that she could yet avenge the blood of her sons when it had been foully and cruelly poured forth upon a foreign soil (cheers). In conclusion, the noble Earl took credit for the forbearance of the Conservative Party towards the Government, who but for that forbearance would have illustrated the story of Actaeon, and have been in great danger of being torn to pieces—by their own hounds ; and declared that the Party would, if appealed to in a proper spirit, support the Government in defending the true interests of the country.

Sir R. Cross, who was warmly received, said they had met in times of trouble and anxiety. The last two years had proved to the supporters of the present Government that their policy, from disunion in council and weakness in action, led to action when taken being too late (cheers). In two years they had lost a good many members of the Government, on an average one in six months. The reason was that every storm took away a branch. The protection of life and property in Ireland had cost them Lord Landsdowne. When they took action they produced a Coercion Bill and the Land Bill, and then the Duke of Argyll went with a crash, as his grounds of leaving them were unanswerable, viz., that their measures made ownership of land incompatible with the rights and duties of ownership (cheers). On the Coercion Bill they lost two, and now the Egyptian storm had cost them a big branch, who declared the Government had broken through every precept of international and moral law. When the history of the Government came to be written, it would have to be declared that they could not protect life and property ; that they brought in measures which tended to destroy the ownership of land and prevent owners having rights or performing duties. When pressed very much by turbulent people in Ireland, and they found that coercion would not do what they wanted, they had condescended to buy obedience to the law by concession to agitation ; and when difficulties arose in Egypt, their first action, according to one of their own members, was a breach of every international and moral law. Such would be the history of the present Government written by its own members. Dealing, then, with the history of the Egyptian question, he condemned the action of the Government in regard to the two joint notes, and charged them with having caused the destruction of Alexandria and the massacres by neglecting the warnings of our Consul, given in a communication of the 30th of May, in which he had prophesied all that had happened (cheers).

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. BRIGHT.

IN the House of Commons, on July 17, Mr. Bright, who occupied the corner seat on the second bench below the gangway, and who was received with cheers, rose and said.—I was not intending to offer any observations to the House on this, to me, new and peculiar occasion. I suppose that hon. gentlemen are wishing perhaps to know more than they do now about the reasons why I am not found in my accustomed place on the Treasury bench ; but, to tell the truth, I have no explanation to make. There is nothing to explain ; and I have nothing to defend. The simple fact is that I could not concur with my late colleagues in the Government in the policy with regard to the Egyptian Question. It has been said—some public writers have said, and others have said it in conversation—"Why have you not sooner left the Government—why postpone it to this time, or to last Tuesday or Wednesday?" I might answer that by saying that my profound regard for my right hon. friend at the head of the Government—(cheers)—and my regard also for those who now sit with him, is such that I think I was permitted to remain with them until the last momet when I found it possible to retain my position in the Government. The fact is that the disagreement of opinion was to a large extent fundamental. Now I may say that if I had remained in office it must have been under these circumstances—that I must have submitted silently, to many measures which I must altogether condemn, or I must have remained in office in constant conflict with my colleagues. Therefore, it is better for them, and it is better for me—I am sure the House will unanimously agree with me in that—that I should ask my right hon. friend to permit me to retire, and place my resignation in the hands of the Queen—(cheers from below the gangway). The House knows—many members at any rate who have had the opportunity of observing the facts of my political life know—that for forty years at least I have endeavoured from time to time to teach my countrymen the opinions and doctrines which I hold, which is that the moral law is not intended only for individuals, but is intended also for the life and practice of States. (Cheers.) I think the present case is a manifest violation of International law and of the moral law. Therefore it is impossible for me to give my support to it. I cannot repudiate what I have preached and taught during the period of a rather long political life. I cannot turn my back upon myself and deny all that I have taught to many thousands of others during the forty years that I have been permitted both in public meetings and in this House to address my countrymen. One word only more. I asked my calm judgment and my conscience what was the part I ought to take. They pointed it out to me, as I think, with an unerring finger, and I have humbly endeavoured to follow it. (Cheers.)

Colonel Makins rose amid loud Ministerial cries of "Oh, oh," and said.—I wish to put a question to the right hon. gentleman. (Cries of "Order" and "Oh, oh.")

The Speaker.—Unless the hon. member proposes to put a question with reference to any Bill or motion before the House, he is out of order.

Colonel Makins.—It is with reference to the statement now made by the right hon. gentleman. (Renewed cries of "Order," during which the hon. member resumed his seat, Mr. Gladstone having risen in the meantime.)

Mr. Gladstone.—It is with the indulgence of the House that I rise to say a single word which my own feelings tell me, and I think the feelings of others will endorse, that it would be culpable on my part to omit. This is not an occasion for arguing the question that has arisen between my right hon. friend and those who were, and who rejoined to be his colleagues, but I will venture to assure him that we agree with him in thinking that the moral law is as applicable to the conduct of States as it is to the conduct of individuals, and that the difference between us, most painful to him, and most painful to us all, is a difference upon a particular case and a particular application of that law. Agreeing with him in the principle, we disagree with him upon the application of it. It is to us, as it is to him, an occasion of the profoundest pain, but he carries with him the unbroken esteem, and upon every other question the unbroken confidence of his colleagues, and their best and warmest wishes for his happiness and fame to follow him into the independent position into which he has found it necessary to retire. (Cheers.)

RESIGNATION OF COL. BRACKENBURY.

THE reason assigned for the resignation of Colonel H. Brackenbury, the Director of the Criminal Investigation Department in Ireland, was his desire to proceed to Egypt as a member of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff. It was stated that Colonel Brackenbury was offered the appointment of Military Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the event of his proceeding to Egypt in command of the proposed British Expedition. Major J. F. Maurice, R.A., it was expected would go out as General Wolseley's Private Secretary.

The *Standard*, however, did not put faith in the reason assigned for Col. Brackenbury's resignation. In a leading article on the subject, it remarked :—"The announcement will occasion grave misgiving to all those who have permitted themselves to hope against hope that, after the failure of so many remedies the powers conferred on Government by the Act for the Prevention of Crime would at length restore peace to Ireland. Ministers, for their part, must by this time have become hardened to the censure which the withdrawal of colleagues implies. In this instance they lose, not one who has shared their counsels, but an official who has in no ordinary degree enjoyed their confidence, and on whose co-operation they implicitly relied for the success of their plans Rumour is busy on the banks of the Liffey in inventing explanations of this untoward event. It was Colonel Brackenbury's duty to take in hand the re-organisation of the police system, and to supervise the proceedings of the local magistrates. This control, however necessary, involved some inevitable friction and, no doubt, led to individual heartburnings ; and the many complaints that have reached Dublin Castle have probably suggested the theory that Colonel Brackenbury has thrown up his task in despairing disgust. But Colonel Brackenbury's character and antecedents seem to preclude the belief that he would for any trivial cause abandon the post of danger and responsibility when the moment for decisive action had arrived. It is more probable that some fundamental difference of opinion has been disclosed, and that the Irish Government has declined to give to the official whom they appointed for the special purpose of repressing crime and restoring order, the powers which in his judgment were absolutely necessary for the successful discharge of his duty. Colonel Brackenbury can, no doubt, be replaced by a less exacting Director of his Department ; but his retirement—unless some reassuring explanation can be given of it—will imply a serious break in the efforts to get the new engine for the discomfiture of evildoers into working order. According to one report, Earl Spencer declined to sanction a proposal which Colonel Brackenbury urged as of primary importance. The Lord Lieutenant, it is said, would not consent to worm out the secrets and defeat the plans of the criminal Societies by permitting Government agents to become members of them. Much may be alleged against and in favour of the determination ascribed to Earl Spencer, both on general grounds of morality and on considerations arising from the special circumstances of Ireland. But we need not discuss the various rumours put forward to account for Colonel Brackenbury's sudden resolve. It is better to wait for an authoritative statement on the subject, though the friends of order will view with dismay the paralysis of really repressive action and the further licence to anarchy which this resignation involves."

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

IN the House of Lords, on July 17, Lord Lamington called attention to the Report of the Committee which sat on this project in 1871-2, observing that it was a matter of peculiar interest at the present time, when all were so anxiously looking to the Suez Canal as practically the only means of our communication with India. He dwelt on the great advantages of an alternative route which a railway in the Euphrates Valley would provide, and quoted the opinions in its favour of a large number of a authorities, including Lord Palmerston, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and Consul Parker. Its commercial would be no less than its political or strategical value, for it would save a thousand miles in distance, and would enable the journey to Lahore to be performed, *viâ* Kurrachee, in ten days instead of twenty, and that to Bombay would be shortened by five days. There was only 900 miles of railway to be made over a level country and as Germany and Russia were already negotiating for concessions, he hoped her Majesty's Government would not commit the blunder of allowing either of those countries to anticipate them in carrying out this great project.

The Earl of Kimberley.—I am sorry to say that my noble friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who would in the ordinary course have answered this question, is absent from the House, he having been summoned to attend the Queen at Windsor. The observations which the noble Lord has made are of a very interesting character, and on a subject which has for many years excited a very great deal of interest and attention. I hardly remember the time when the question has not been under discussion, and, as has been said by the noble Lord, the result of that discussion was the appointment of a Committee of the other House to inquire into the matter in 1871, which Committee made its report in 1872. They discussed many alternative lines, but they deemed as the most desirable the line now pointed out, which it is proposed should run through the Euphrates Valley, but they calculated the cost of its construction at tea millions sterling. That is a sum which it appears could not be obtained without the guarantee of her Majesty's Government, and from that time to the present no Government has thought it necessary to enter into that guarantee. No one doubts that an alternative route or routes must of necessity be valuable ; that it would increase the trade and the opportunity of communication, especially if it were interrupted through the Suez Canal ; or that it would be the greatest benefit to the whole world ; but it does not follow that we should enter into the necessary guarantees, and I have no authority for saying that her Majesty's Government entertain different views to those entertained by previous Governments, or that they are prepared to afford the project any more support.

The Earl of Derby did not understand his noble friend was asking for any guarantee either from the Imperial Government or the Government of India, but for such assistance as might be given by the State to a Company which would undertake the construction of that line ; and if his noble friend's request went no farther than that he did not see how there could be any possible objection. He (Lord Derby) did not believe that this line could be constructed without the assistance either of the Imperial Exchequer or that of India, and with the chance of such traffic as would arise from the desert districts through which it would pass, he did not think there was the slightest probability of its paying. There was not the slightest chance of its success as an unguaranteed or an unsubsidised line. To make the line commercially prosperous, the mail, the passenger, and the goods traffic would have to be relied upon. As to the mails, he contended that now that so large a proportion of the communication betwee this country and India was carried on by telegraph, it was far more important that the telegraph system should be rendered efficient and economical than that a somewhat cheaper mail service should be provided. As to passengers, it was well known that during half the year the climate in this district was so hot that railway travelling would be practically impossible. With regard to goods, it must be borne in mind that they would have to be twice transhipped, and he did not believe that any goods traffic would bear that expense, especially having regard to the competition of the Suez Canal. If they could get the Suez Canal widened and deepened so as to allow the largest ships to pass through it, he believed that one pound spent in this way would be worth more than ten pounds upon a railway through the Euphrates Valley. He would not go into the political aspect of the matter, but he did not believe that on either commercial or political grounds this railway was of vital importance.

Lord Ellenborough thought the railway would be of use for military purposes ; but he did not think it was likely to be constructed very soon, because the line had not even been surveyed.

The Earl of Carnarvon believed that this was the best route that had been proposed for a railway through this district, but it would cost £8,000,000, or £10,000,000, and he could not see how any company could undertake it as a commercial enterpise. The only justification for the Government affording any large assistance in its construction would be on military grounds. But there were three objections to it from this point of view. In the first place the climate was so severe during half the year that troops could not travel through it, closely packed for three days in railway carriages, without suffering a great deal ; in the next place, the full benefit of the railway could not be had until it was taken round the Persian Gulf ; and, thirdly, no General would in a time of difficulty and crisis feel justified in sending troops over a long line of railway which could not possibly be guarded. The two great routes to India were by the Suez Canal and the Cape. The difference in time between these two was gradually decreasing, owing to the increasing speed of fast vessel ; and, believing as he did in the enormous importance of the Cape route, he urged upon her Majesty's Government to secure the safety and efficiency of that route.

Lord Blantyre believed that if the Government would guarantee a subsidy shareolders would be found to take the risk of constructing the line. The difficulties were not so much commercial as political.

Lord Lamington, replying to Lord Ellen-Borough, said that all the preliminary steps had been taken, and with the consent of the Turkish Government and the approval of her Majesty's Government the line could be commenced at once.

THE DUN ECHT OUTRAGE.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

AN important discovery was made yesterday (July 18) in connection with the desecration of the vault at Dun Echt, and the removal of the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. The remains of the late Earl have been recovered, and the police are in possession of information which indicates that the whole mystery will probably be speedily solved. The facts in connection with this outrage, which created so much attention some months ago, are still fresh in recollection. The late Earl died at Florence in the winter of 1880, and his body was brought to this country for interment in the mausoleum which he had erected at his Aberdeenshire residence. In December his body was duly consigned to the crypt, which is a massive building adjoining the chapel, and entered by a broad stone stair, on the top of which heavy granite slabs had been placed in lieu of an iron gate with which it was at first intended to guard the entrance. The body was enclosed in three shells, the outer one being of oak, the second of lead, and the inner one of the soft Italian wood. During the following summer strange odours were perceived in the neighbourhood of the tomb, but these were attributed to the decay of the flowers with which the coffin was strewn. Notwithstanding that in the month of May there were signs that the turf on the top of the stones had been disturbed no suspicions were aroused as to the removal of the body. In September a letter signed "Nabob," reached the Aberdeen agent of the family, stating that the body of the noble Earl had been removed. It was at first treated as a hoax. Startling confirmation, however, was given to the statement in December, when one morning the first slab on the entrance to the vault was found tilted on its side, and on examination it appeared that the crypt had been entered, and the coffins thrown from the shelf, wrenched open, and the body removed. The sawdust in which the remains had been placed was strewn about the floor of the vault. The authorities at once set to work to solve the mystery. It was ascertained that the body had been removed in the month of May, when the odours referred to were perceived. It was believed that the motive was to obtain a ransom for the remains, but on the circumstance coming to the knowledge of the Dowager Countess and the present Earl it was decided that no ransom would be offered. It was subsequently decided to offer a reward of 600*l.* for information leading to the arrest of the guilty parties, but this was ineffectual. No direct evidence was ever obtained, though the police pretended to have many clues.

The excitement in connection with the case was kept up by the search on the estate and the employment of a sleuth hound and clairvoyants in the vain attempt to find the remains.

Two arrests were made in connection with the case, but the men were set at liberty after a searching investigation.

Nothing more has been heard of the case, though private investigations have been continued in the interval, till yesterday (July 18) when it was hinted that the authorities had made two arrests in connection with the outrage. One of the men apprehended was a person named Soutar, a rat-catcher, who had made a statement to another person of the same class, who, it is believed, communicated it to the police. This statement, it was understood, was to the effect that he had seen certain persons bearing the body of the late Earl on a spot in the "Policies," not far removed from the vault from which it had been stolen, and in the midst of a thick copse. The man further stated that he was seen by the parties to be a spectator of their act, and that they threatened his life if he dared to divulge the secret. The circumstances of the interview, as related by him, were of a very extraordinary character. He states that as he was walking through the plantation near midnight he found, to his horror, a dead body lying on the ground, and simultaneously with this saw two men crawling near him. Being frightened he started to run, but his progress was arrested by heap of earth over which he fell. Before he could recover himself the two men whom he had seen were on him. He could see that their faces were blackened, and observed that they spoke with an Aberdeenshire accent. Immediately they were joined by two other men who wore masks and spoke with an English accent. One of the first two said that if he ever "breathed a word" of what he had seen that night he would be "hunted to death," and that unless he at once took an oath to keep their secret he would then and there meet his death, the speaker at the same time presenting a pistol at his head. Soutar is believed to have complied with the demand, whereupon he was set at liberty. Three months afterwards he visited the spot where he had seen the body, and found that it had remained undisturbed.

On the strength of the information thus conveyed to them the police apprehended Soutar, and he was brought before the Sheriff, charged with complicity in the crime. It is believed that the declaration made by him contained information upon which the police were enabled to act. In consequence police were despatched to Dunecht to join the police of the district in a search at the spot indicated. This party set to work at daylight yesterday and their efforts were rewarded by the discovery of the remains buried about two feet under the surface of the ground. The body was wrapped in a piece of blanket, and the embalming process had beenso skilfully performed that it bore very few traces of exposure and none of violence. Messengers were at once despatched to Aberdeen, and the Procurator Fiscal, the Chief Constable, and Mr. Yates, the family solicitor, left for Dunecht, accompanied by medical men, to investigate the matter. They arrived in the afternoon, and attended to the removal of the remains to the mansion. The precise spot where the body was found was at a point on the farm of Dumbreck, a little to the west of the Home Farm upon which Dr. Copland resides, and it is about 600 yards to the west of the mansion. Immediately on the authorities being made aware of the discovery intelligence was despatched to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who is at present in London, and through him to the Dowager Countess. The intelligence of the discovery has caused the most intense excitement in the district, and the results of the inquiries to which it will lead are awaited with the greatest interest. The authorities are confident that the whole mystery will now be revealed, and that they have, if not in their possession, at least under their eyes, the writer of the letters signed "Nabob," in which the first intelligence of the desecration was conveyed.

Telegraphing at a later hour our Aberdeen Correspondent says :—The body of the late Earl, after being conveyed to the mansion, was placed under a guard of police, and the necessary medical examination having been made, it will remain there, pending the arrival of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres and the Dowager Countess, who are expected to-morrow. It will then be decided what steps shall be taken for replacing the body in the tomb. It is believed that it will be restored to the place from which it was so ruthlessly removed without any ceremony ; but before this is done the vault will be reconsecrated. Arrangements have been made, in view of the possible restoration of the remains for placing upon the entrance to the crypt the strong iron gate orginally designed for that purpose, and thus to prevent any repetition of the outrage. Other measure of precaution will also be taken.

Nothing further has transpired as to the motive that the desecrators had in view, but the impression at first formed that the outrage was committed for the purpose of pecuniary gain is not now so strong, in view of the facts that have come to the knowledge of the authorities. That the remains have been concealed ever since the outrage was committed in the spot in which they were found is certain, and the wonder is that after such a prolonged and careful search they had escaped discovery so long. The authorities, who proceeded to Dun Echt in the afternoon, returned to Aberdeen last night. They have completed arrangements for the retention of a special staff of police in the distict, and eighteen constables are stationed in the grounds surrounding the mansion. It is fully expected that important arrests will be made at once, and that the information which has been given by the man Soutar, now in custody, will incriminate several parties in the district. Notwithstanding the means adopted by the desecrators to conceal their identity there is reason to believe that Soutar knows who they were. Quite a sensation was caused among the tenantry and the workmen on the estate when the news spread that the remains had been found, and it was touching to watch the little group which stood by while the body was being borne along the walks among the trees on a stretcher, covered by a white sheet, into the south entrance of the building. In the evening the body was deposited in the chapel adjoining which is the vault from which it was stolen, but the cloth in which it was wrapped was not removed.—*Standard*

THE PROTECTION OF THE CZAR.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* sends the following account of a sad accident which is said to have occurred a few days ago at Peterhoff, though he cannot vouch for its absolute truth :—

The Emperor was out walking in the park, and for some reason or other became interested in the operations of several workmen, or gardeners, who were at work at some distance off. His Majesty appears to have beckoned to one of the workmen to come up to him, intending to speak to the man, and perhaps ask some questions. The workman noticed the sign, threw down his tool, and ran towards the Emperor. When only a step or two from his Majesty's person he fell dead at the Czar's feet, shot by a sentinel close at hand who had not seen the Emperor call the man and who had imperative orders to fire on any strangers approaching the Emperor. His Majesty, it is said, helped to lift up the body, and showed the bitterest grief. The wife and family of the unfortunate man are to be thoroughly cared for.

MR. BRADLAUGH PROSECUTED FOR BLASPHEMY.

MR. BRADLAUGH was made a defendant, on July 17, in the prosecution at the Mansion House of three men said to be associated in the publication of a paper containing blasphemy. Mr. Bradlaugh requested that the case should begin again, and only formal evidence was given before the court adjourned. He said he would allow it to be placed in the depositions that he was the leaseholder and rated occupier of the premises in Stone-cutter-street, and that he traded there under the name of the "Freethought Publishing Company." He also admitted that the defendant Ramsay was a servant of his for managing the Freethought Publishing Company for the purposes of the business, of which he (Mr. Bradlaugh) was the managing partner. The case was adjourned till to-day (Friday). It is stated that if two convictions are obtained against Mr. Bradlaugh, the legal effect would be to deprive him, under the statute 9 and 10 William III., of all civil rights, and, in addition to fine and imprisonment, to disqualify him from sitting in Parliament.

CHAMPAGNE FRAUDS.

ALBERT CULLIFORD, 31, agent ; Harry M'Namara, 35, wine merchant ; Edward E. Bass, 37, wine merchant ; Edward Bodé, wine merchant ; John William Rodway, greengrocer, were charged at the Old Bailey on the 30th ult. with conspiring to obtain £70 and other sums by false pretences ; and they were also indicted for counterfeiting labels and brands relating to wines, with intent to defraud Messrs. Moet & Chandon and Messrs. Heidsieck & Co. ; and they were likewise charged with cheating and deceiving the public by passing off spurious champagne.

Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., Mr. C. Matthews, and Mr. Gill for the prosecution. Mr. Forrest Fulton defended Bass ; Mr. Keith Firth and Mr. Raymond appeared for Rodway. Culliford, Bodé and M'Namara pleaded guilty.

The prosecutors were Messrs. Moet and Chandon and Messrs. Heidsieck & Co., champagne growers, and the case that was sought to be established against the prisoners was that they had all for a considerable time been engaged in a systematic course of fraud, deceiving publicans, pawnbrokers, and others by palming off sparkling wine of a low and common description as the genuine wines of the firms mentioned.

Forged labels and brands of a very complete description, and in most respects similar to the genuine ones, had been used. The investigation proved that neither expense nor trouble had been spared to carry out this elaborate conspiracy. Operations were first commenced in June, 1880, by the prisoner Bodé and a person named Salamone, who has disappeared. They traded as wine merchants under the style of F. Mathews & Co., 64, Basinghall Street, and had a cellar in Finsbury Square, where the work was done. M'Namara and Bass assisted in disposing of the spurious champagne, but it soon came to the knowledge of the agents of the champagne houses that a fraud was being perpetrated. The city detective police were employed, and they made discoveries, but the evidence was not deemed sufficient to warrant the criminal law being put into force. This had the effect of stopping further operations for some time. During the course of the inquiry Bass was brought into communication with the solicitors of the two firms, and offered to give information that would lead to the detection of the guilty parties if a reward of £500 was given by each firm, but he failed to carry out his offer. In the spring of this year the fraud was again commenced by pledging the forged champagne with various West End pawnbrokers at about 50s. per dozen. The City and Metropolitan detective police took the matter up, and great credit is due to them for bringing the gang to justice. Bode and M'Namara, who had pleaded guilty, were called as witnesses, and gave details of the fraud.

At the close of the prosecution the charge was abandoned against Rodway, as it turned out that, although the corking machine, brands and labels had been found in his possession, he was an innocent agent in the matter. Several witnesses spoke to Bass's good character, but the jury found him guilty.

The Recorder postponed pronouncing sentence upon the four prisoners until next Sessions.—*Wine and Spirit News.*

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